# Medical Economics





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See Page 80



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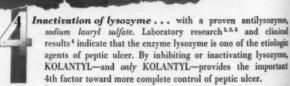
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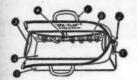
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## **Medical Economics**

· * * July 1952 * *	
A Psychologist Goes to the Doctor	67
If They Want to Adopt a Child	70
Why Not Split Fees?	76
G.P. Treats 97.7% of Patients in Full Others can do it too, he says, with proper equipment	80
Our 'Free-for-All' V.A. Hospitals	88
Administrative Medicine: Make It a Specialty!  Do it now, says this M.D., to avoid lay control	93
Health Plan Rocked by Fee Frauds	97
A.M.A. Splits Over Health Commission	117
A Green Light for Blue Shield	135
How to Get Along With Your Hospital	169

OL

#### Contents [Continued]

Planning Your Vacation, Hmm? Color TV Goes to School	108	Letters to a Secretary		

#### DEPARTMENTS

Index of Advertisers	5	Cartoons 66,	7
Panorama	11	87, 129, 139,	1
Speaking Frankly	25	Anecdotes 79, 115,	1
Sidelights	47	The Newsvane	1
		Memo from the Publisher	

Editor-in-Chief: H. Sheridan Baketel, M.D.

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In minor surgery for both adult and child, Pickrell<sup>3</sup> lists numerous painful procedures often performed in the doctor's office where "Trilene" may be effectively employed. These include reduction of fractures, removal of painful dressings, incision and drainage of abscesses, and cystoscopies.

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#### Contents [Continued]

Planning Your Vacation, Hmm?	108	Letters to a Secretary	152
Color TV Goes to School	114	Trailerite	175

#### DEPARTMENTS

5	Cartoons 68	75,
11	87, 129, 139,	163
25	Anecdotes 79, 113,	133
47	The Newsvane	193
65	Memo from the Publisher	240
	11 25 47	5 Cartoons

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Bames Co., A. G. Basser & Black	140-
Burroughs Wellcome & Co	120
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Cutter Laboratories Insert between 176,	158 84 254 177°
Desitin Chemical Co	229 143 230
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Fellows Medical Mfg. Co., Inc	109 208 154 33
General Electric Company, X-Ray Department	35 199
Amilton Manufacturing Company Seriover Laboratory, Inc., The Seize Company, H. J. Sefmann-LaRoche, Inc.	7 102 155 4
livestors Diversified Services, Inc lwis, Neisler & Co 106,	228 227
Johnson & Johnson 57,	
Islat Water Co. of New York, Inc.  Islde Manufacturing Company Issa Gelatine Co., Inc., Chas. B.  Leasers Urban Co.	204 148 157 172
Lakeside Laboratories, Inc. 19, Laworis Company, The	218 204 44 , 98
McNed Labs., Inc	179 51 127



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National Business Publications National Drug Company, The Nepera Chemical Company, Inc. Nestle's Milk Products, Inc. New York Pharmaceutical Company Nozzema Chemical Company Num Specialty Co. Numotizine, Inc.	159 55 186 216 232 56 202 236
Od Peacock Sultan Co	234 138 167
Parke, Davis & Co. Patch Company, The E. L. Pelton & Crane Co. Pfizer & Co., Chas. Pfillips Co., The Chas. H. Picker X-Ray Corp. Pitman-Moore Company Procter & Gamble Co., The Professional Printing Co., Inc. Prometheus Electric Corp.	13 194 62 162 53 128 231 BC 166 230
Raiston-Purina Company	237 203 49 10

Robins Company, Inc., A. H. 150, 151, 211 Roerig & Co., J. B
Sanborn Co.   3   Sanka   18   Schenley Laboratories, Inc.   18   Schering Corporation   9, 153, 23   Schering Corporation   9, 153, 23   Scheirfielin & Co.   18   Scholl Mfg. Co., Inc., The   28   Shampaine Co., The   16   Sheiple Laboratories   28   Sklar Mfg. Co., J.   16   Sheiple Laboratories   28   Smith-Dorsey   Insert between 193, 193   Smith Corp.   18   19   19   19   19   19   19   19
Tailby-Nason Company         30           Tampax, Inc.         20           Thompson, Inc., Marvin R.         6           Travenol Laboratories         174
U.S. Brewers Foundation, Inc 236 Upjohn Company, The 140
Wampole & Company, Inc., Heary K. Westinghouse Electric Corp. In Whitehall Pharmacal Company Whittier Laboratories Wilco Laboratories Wilco Laboratories Williams Company, J. B. Winthrop-Stearns, Inc. 21, 26, 27, 18 Wyeth Inc. 21, 26, 27, 18

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(lactose, sucrose, starch, dextrins,	
maftose, and	
dextrose)	
Lactic Acid	0.4
Minerals	0.6

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## Panorama

Federal food and drug agents have impounded three "cosmic-ray radiators" that 85-year-old Dr. W. Eason Williams of Denver, Col., allegedly used in his practice. To the charge that the little metal disks were rayless and noncosmic, the doctor had a quick answer: His "radiators," he reportedly said, could cure practically anything from "high and low blood pressure to craziness"... The old order changeth—at least, apparently, in West Virginia. A majority of newspaper editors polled by the state medical society there say that physicians now take an active part in local civic and political affairs. One editor, in fact, insists they're too active.

Should hospitals employ practical nurses in the operating room? No reason why they shouldn't if the surgeon—who is legally responsible for the conduct of an operation—consents, says Dr. Charles U. Letourneau of the American Hospital Association... When Dr. Curtis S. Grove of Los Angeles refused to respond to a hypodermic needle jabbed repeatedly into him by two thugs who wanted to know where he kept his narcotics, the men gave up. As an alternative, they taped him to his examining table and made off with assorted drugs plus \$75 in cash... Beyond the call of duty: In its eulogy of a defunct physician, the Pomeroy (Ohio) Democrat notes that: "For 59 years he practiced medicine, being responsible for most of the babies born in this community."

While ferreting out undesirables on the city payroll, Chicago investigators turned up an 80-year-old physician with a police record. Fifty-two years ago, he admitted on a questionnaire, he'd been fined \$12 for riding his bicycle on the sidewalk . . . Are doctors writing fewer papers? Seems so, says

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Editor Dwight L. Wilbur of California Medicine, who notes a dwindling supply of unsolicited medical manuscripts. "There is space waiting for good, well-written articles," he reports . . . After studying fifty-two items on "controversial subjects" in the Journal A.M.A., the left-leaning Committee for the Nation's Health caustically reports no evidence of dissension in the ranks. All but four of the items (three of them "brief" letters to the editor) reflected the opinions of A.M.A. leadership, it says.

Shortage of about 47,000 professional and technical hospital personnel (not including graduate nurses) is reported by the American Hospital Association. Most needed: about 30,000 practical nurses. Also wanted in large numbers: laboratory technicians and dieticians . . . Doctors who gravitate to cities are merely following the crowd: Recently released figures from the 1950 census show that one out of twenty big-city dwellers moved to the city in the preceding year alone . . . If blood donations were tax deductible as charitable gifts, more people might give more blood, says John H. Hayes, director of Lenox Hill Hospital, New York. He suggests a \$25 tax deduction for each pint donated.

How to deflate a patient, as the Chicago Daily News tells it: When a prominent (and very dignified) Chicagoan, who was suffering from a stomach disorder, turned up for his appointment with a specialist, the receptionist purred into the office phone, "Your 12 o'clock stomach is here, Doctor"
... The Women's Auxiliary of the Colorado State Medical Society is campaigning for better manners among motorists, to help cut down traffic casualties. The doctors' wives have found just the spot for putting up safety posters: their husbands' offices...
To deal with the shortage of nurses, Dr. Marcus D. Kogel, New York's Commissioner of Hospitals, offers this solution: Recruit women over 40 for a "belated career" in practical nursing.

Commenting on the death of a popular small-town physician, the Dallas (Tex.) News says: "It is said that a stadium twice the size of Soldier Field couldn't hold the







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for rapid relief of sunburn and itching



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Antipruritic, soothing, and cooling, CALADRYL quickly relieves the distress of itching skin. The antihistaminic-antipruritic action of this smooth, creamy lotion provides comfort in sunburn, prickly heat, diaper rash, insect bites, poison ivy or poison oak dermatitis, urticaria, and minor skin irritations.

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people he befriended. The doctor who is understanding, sympathetic, and humane may not have the biggest bank account. But he's a bulwark against Marxian medicine"... Physician-curethyself department: When Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, president of the Chicago Board of Health, crossed a street in the middle of the block, two cars narrowly missed him and he broke his wrist warding off a third. His comment: "And for years I've been preaching against jay-walking"... The new power-steering feature of a well-known automobile is being promoted among local doctors by a Dennison, Ohio, dealer. His gambit: Prescribe this easy-steering car for patients who need to take it easy.

Medical schools too often select students only for their aptitude in the physical sciences, says Professor Samuel Hadden of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. Many students of this type, he points out, are "as depersonalized as mashed potatoes"—hence, totally unsuited to the private practice of medicine . . . Watch the expiration date of your malpractice coverage if you're insured with the American Policyholders Insurance Company. The Massachusetts Medical Society warns that this company is giving up malpractice insurance and will not renew such policies . . . The British Medical Journal reports that a man who vowed he'd give his right arm to find a cure for his arthritic daughter eventually lost the arm in an automobile accident. Soon afterward, the girl's arfhritis disappeared.

Post-graduate courses by telephone, initiated some time ago by Indiana doctors, have caught on in Texas as well. Members of fifty-eight local Texas medical societies (nearly half of those in the state) recently listened to their first hour-long panel discussion of this kind... Doctor-philanthropist: The Los Angeles Red Cross credits 81-year-old Dr. William T. McMillan with raising over \$100,000 for it in the twenty-five years since he first volunteered to help... Doctors' philanthropist: The Physicians' Home, New York, has been willed more than \$700,000 to "establish and maintain" a home "with a comfortable garden" for aged physicians. The donor: Teofilo Parodi, retired New York physician, who died two years ago at age 87.

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sterile, single-dose cartridges and unique universal syringe

ideal for emergency bag ready for immediate use no preparation necessary no sterilization of syringe or needle



intenduced by Pfizer World's Largest Penduces of Antibor

one universal syringe for two cartridge sizes

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one steraject cartridge for a full premeasured dose

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one operation for parenteral antibiotic therapy Plunger and cartridge connect... you can aspirate before injecting!

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Steraject Penicillin G Proceine Crystalline in Aqueous Suspension (300,000 units)



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Steraject Comhiotic\* Aqueous Ruspension (600,000 units Penicillin & Procaine Crystalline, 0.5 Gm. Dihydrastreptomycin)



Ster Suit

Steraject Dihydrostreptomycin Suifate Solution (1 gram)





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ANTIBIOTIC DIVISION - CHAS. PPIZER & CO., INC., BROOKLYN S, N.Y.

Power to spare for more effective, dependable Deep Heat Therapy



In the new ACMI, VC-4000 Wappler Diathermy Unit, peak power and performance, with a wide range of therapeutic applications, are new available to the physician and physiotherapist. This new unit is the ultimate in postwar, electronically engineered short-wave equipment, combining absolute frequency control, ample reserve power, adequate safeguards (including safety interlock switch and overload protection for electrical components), with the enduring, precision construction uniquely ACCMI.\*

The high-frequency, push-pull oscillator circuit with two Triode power tubes, assures an ample power reserve—always under the smooth, precise visual and electronic control of the operator. A

convenient patient "shut-off" cord, Preset Dosage Timer, and positive Resonance Control are additional significant features.

VC-4000 DIATHERMY UNIT

FCC Type Approval No. D-485

Flexibility of treatment application extends to both standard and optional accessories, the latter—at slight extra cost—permitting minor electrosurgical procedures. The VC-4000 operates within the waveband allocated by the Federal Communications Commission, with minimal harmonic or spurious radiations.

American Cystoscope Makers, Inc.

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## TO KEEP CARDIACS EDEMA-FREE

Effective and well tolerated, Tablets MERCUHYDRIN with Ascorbic Acid bring a new simplicity to the management of cardiac patients.

Just one or two tablets daily—plus an occasional injection—keep the average cardiac patient at basal weight. Some patients—freed of accumulated fluid with parenteral MERCUHYDRIN—may be maintained edema-free on tablets alone.

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with ASCORBIC ACID

the simplest method of outpatient maintenance

To secure the greatest efficacy and all the advantages of Tablets MERCUHYDRIN with Ascorbic Acid, a three-week initial supply should be prescribed... 25 to 50 tablets.

Desoge: One or two tablets daily—morning or evening—preferably after meals.

Available: Bottles of 100 tablets. Each tablet contains meralluride 60 mg, and ascorbic acid 100 mg.

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Leadership in divertio research



Half a Century of know how behind the label of Genuine Bayer Aspirin

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# ubly Effective Pruritic Skin Disorders

#### S AN ANTIHISTAMINE:

thenergan compared dose for the with other available antitioninic drugs proved to be the set c4ficacious and the longestling drug.<sup>77</sup>

#### S A LOCAL ANESTHETIC

henergen applied topically has sen shown to be significantly are potent than other antihistahes. 3.5 accoine, 4 or procaine. 2



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#### CREAM HENERGAN®

Hydrochloride hanethazine Hydrochloride

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Promethazine Lation with Neocalamine

When drying, astringent action is desired.

Blends with skin tones.

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- 1. Peshkin, M.M. et al.: Ann. Allergy 9:727, 1951.
- 2. Landau, S.M. et al.: J. Allergy 22:19, 1951.
- 3. Code, C.F. et al.: Bull. New-York Acad. Sc. 50:1177, 1950.
- 4. Halpern, B.N. et al.: Compt. rend. Soc. blol. 141:1125, 1947.

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Wijeth Incorporated, Philadelphia 2, Pa.



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HIGHLY PURIFIED HEMICELLULOSE OF PSYLLIUM

DOSAGE FORMS FOR FLEXIBILITY

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- Mincilese Branches Special Fermula (with dextrose), tins of 4 oz. and 1 ib. Pleasant tasting, crunchy granules.
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- 5. Mucliese with Cascara Granules, tins of 4 oz. Contain 1 grain of powdered cascara per heaping teaspoonful (5 Gm.). Particularly valuable during transitional treatment of confirmed

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...the important problem of constipation"
the management of the irritable colon
wild not be overlooked.
is imperative that the patient stop taking laxatives."
The routine use of a hydrophilic colloid
th as... Mucilose... is often gratifying, and
wer contraindicated in irritable colon syndrome
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reduces bland peristalsis-stimulating bulk. Through its sendous water-binding capacity (absorbing 50 times its own that in water<sup>2</sup>) Mucilose holds its "bound water" during age through the bowel producing soft, demulcent stools.

The sendous water water water amounts of water, Mucilose the normal water balance in the diarrheal phase of colitis binding loose stool and reestablishing normal fecal colloid.

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main, R. A.: Jackson Clin. Bull., 13:83, Aug., 1951. M. Heroes, and Tainter, M. L.: Am. Jour. Digest. Dis., 8:130, Apr., 1941.

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## "...and don't forget the VITAMINS!"

Poor dentition, anorexia, and achlorhydria so common in elderly patients often limit vitamin intake and absorption.

A balanced vitamin preparation offers a reliable means of guarding against the development of avitaminoses.

MERCK & CO., INC., RAHWAY, N. J.—as a major manufacturer of Vitamins—serves the Medical Profession through the Pharmaceutical Industry



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## Speaking Frankly

#### Fee Splitting

Sins: The author of your series on fee splitting has taken a very partial attitude, but there are a few words of truth in one of the articles. I refer to the passage that discusses the case of a general practitioner whose patient underwent special surgery. Here's what the writer says: "The family doctor . . . did all the preoperative diagnostic work . . . made most of the arrangements . . . [and] visited the patient daily." Yet the surgeon pocketed the entire \$500 operation fee.

Was it fair not to split the fee in this case?

M.D., Pennsylvania

Sms: I have just read the article on the splitting in May MEDICAL ECOMOMICS, and I think it is the finest analysis of the principles involved that has ever been written! I am designed that you have the courage to point it.

Paul R. Hawley, M.D., Director American College of Surgeons Chicago, Ill.

#### Army for the D.O.'s?

Sins: In many states osteopaths are allowed to practice medicine legaly. In several small communities in Oregon, they are so entrenched that there is neither room nor work enough for M.D.'s. If the public wants the sort of care they get from osteopaths—instead of good medical care—they will get it. And if they do, then they should stop blaming the medical profession for the so-called "doctor shortage." I suggest that osteopaths be included in the count when another survey of doctor-distribution is made.

And while we're counting statelicensed osteopaths, we should count out a few for military service. Why should the Government play favorites and leave the osteopaths at home to reap a harvest, as they did during the last war?

C. A. McNeely, M.D. Drain, Ore.

#### **Downspout Dadoes**

Sms: I have felt for some time that the "full service" concept of some Blue Cross and Blue Shield contracts is responsible for many of the abuses—and misunderstandings—that arise under these contracts. To illustrate what sometimes happens when you agree to replace a loss at "full" value, I have composed the following modern fable:

Once upon a time, a carpenters' guild decided to sell fire insurance

in

n.

of

The above graph compares penicillin blood levels with Injection BICILLIN 600 and procaine penicillin, aqueous suspension. (20 adults) Note the substantial prolonged penicillin blood leyel concentrations produced with Injection BICILLIN 600

## Announcing . . .

A new and truly long-acting penicillin compound

# BICILLIN\*

Benzethacil N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine dipenicillin G



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\*Tra

ffective parenteral penicillin prophylaxis and therapy with:

- slow absorption
- fewer injections
- less trauma
- lower cost

Produces remarkably extended blood levels: 1 injection 100,000 units in Tubex provides demonstrable penicillin twels in children for 14 days or more.

deal for use in rheumatic fever prophylaxis—particularly mportant in services which treat large numbers of patients.

Adequate single injection therapy—whenever penicillin protection is desired—is now available with Injection Bicillin.

Stable—for at least 18 months if stored at 59° F. temperature.

Supplied—Injection Bicillin 600 (600,000 units per Tubex®).

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Wyeth Incorporated, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

with the understanding that an insured house would be replaced if it burned down. Before long, houses were burning down at an unusual rate, and the guild members found themselves disagreeing with their subscribers about the construction details of the new houses. Strangely enough, all the subscribers wanted the mahogany flooring and expensive paneling that, they insisted, they'd had in their old houses.

When the work started, the subscribers began to complain, too, that there was considerable difference in the quality of the work done by different carpenters. And they added that the carpenters were disposed to charge extra for putting dadoes on the downspouts. Even when it was pointed out that such extra charges were permitted by the fine print in an obscure part of the contract, the subscribers were still not satisfied.

Moral: An indemnity slightly less than the loss fits human nature better than a full-service contract with reservations.

Francis S. Adams, M.D. Pueblo, Col.

#### Careless Omission

Sins: In a recent news column you quote an American Hospital Association survey of the "most frequent" charges for hospital services in 1951. Among those listed is the following: "X-ray of gastrointestinal tract (complete study, with or without fluoroscopy), \$25."

A gastrointestinal examination of

any type done without fluorois not worth a nickel of any money—as I believe any radio will maintain to his dying by There may be, among your rea few who are so uncritical as this careless phrase as a guid their own performance.

It is regrettable enough that rent practice condones the inch of medical services in hosp charges; but it is doubly regret that such carelessness as the a sion of fluoroscopy can be toler in this exacting type of study.

James B. Haworth, Salem,

#### See Here, Professor

SIRS: As a country doctor, I at take issue with the eminent Prosor Seymour Harris of Harvard Uversity, who presented su unique idea in March MEDICAL NOMICS ["Medical Education, Supporting?—Why Not?"].

Professor Harris seems to be that only doctors benefit from a medical schools and that, therefore they alone should be responsible financial aid to these institution. Actually, medical education is the benefit of all people, and the burden of supporting it should not be placed on the shoulders of or group alone.

Nels N. Sonnesyn, M. Le Sueur, Min

Sins: The suggestion from Seymon Harris that doctors pay back 2 p

#### convenience in broad-spectrum therapy

Easily swallowed, sugars coated Terramy ein as introduce new flexibility in prolonged courses of administration and are particularly used to effective, well tolerated the rapy among patients preferring tablets to other oval forms a 250 mg, tablets, bottles of 16 and 100;

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#### RELIEVE ITCHING due to IVY POISONING and INSECT BITES

To put a quick stop to pruritic affections of the skin and minimize dangers of secondary infection from scratching, prescribe CALAMATUM (Nason's) - a non-greasy cream embodying Calamine with Zinc Oxide and Campho-Phenol in an adherent base which requires no rubbing. It's the modern, more effective form of calamine lotion.

#### PROTECTIVE, DESICCANT MILDLY ASTRINGENT

CALAMATUM (Nason's) offers these extra advantages: the tube is easy and safe to carry; applications can be renewed anywhere at any time; no bandaging is required; it dries at once and will not rub off or soil clothing - features particularly effective in the treatment of children.

The use of CALAMATUM (Nason's) is not restricted to Summer. It is fast becoming the anti-pruritic of choice for the relief of itching and discomfort due to cold sores and other vesicular eruptions the year-round.

Ethically distributed in 2-oz. tubes by prescription druggists or order direct from:

TAILBY-NASON Co., Boston 42, Mass.

Send for sample



cent of their incomes to their m cal schools strikes me as an excelidea. But his plan is much toolited.

I propose that economists Professor Harris pay back 3.75 cent of their incomes to the school that trained them. And future pre dents of Bethlehem Steel sho kick back at least 4.27 per cent their lifetime incomes.

To make the process truly dem cratic, why not require every patie the who phones between 5 P.M. and A.M. to pay 0.3725 per cent of A Then pa life income to the doctor? or unstab

J. G. Olson, M. metrointe Ogden, Uta effectiv

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#### Anti 'Anti-Hospital'

SIRS: I was appalled at the attitude reflected in a letter, in a recent is of MEDICAL ECONOMICS, entitle "Anti-Hospital."

Dr. Sherwood, the writer, ce tainly has a right to express his opin ion, but I think it's unfortunate the any member of our profession shou try to split us into pro-hospital as anti-hospital groups. His suggesti that "anti-hospital delegates" shou be sent to state society meetings i dicates a destructive and name type of thinking. It may seem tri to say that hospitals are as essenti to doctors as doctors are to hospital but it's true.

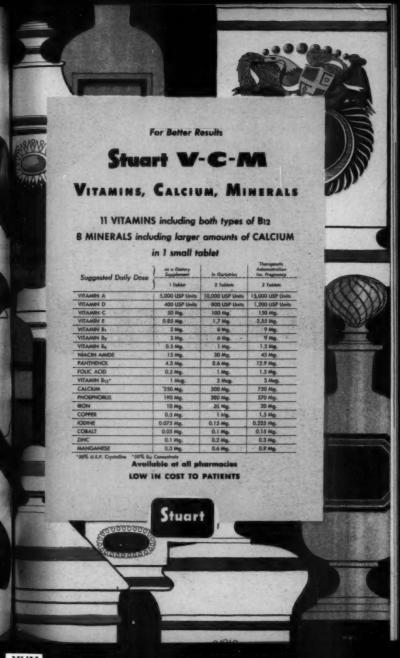
I agree with Dr. Sherwood th the problem of doctor-hospital co flicts does exist, but the solution must be based on mutual under standing and not on puerile sugge tions like the recommendation the

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AN OUTSTANDING PRODUCT FOR OBESITY CONTROL

ALL S FACTORS IN SMALL CAPSULE

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# Stuart Amvicel

To inhibit apposite, each capsule contains: 5 mg. dextro amphetamine sulphate

> To effect nervous stimulation: X gr. phenobarbital

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To supply protective amounts of nutritional facts 10 vitamins and 8 minerals

> Low in cost to patients: Approximately 44 per capsule

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Stuart

anty medical societies try to "deat all pro-hospital men nominated state delegates." Certainly, the acticing physician and the hospiladministrator will not see eye-tocon every issue, but at least let us an to disagree agreeably!

Hartman A. Lichtwardt, M.D. Detroit, Mich.

ins: The letter entitled "Anti-Hostal" is a brilliant portrayal of the titude that threatens to banish our ospitals and the private practice of edicine from the realm of free enquise. Imagine the delight with which the advocates of Government ordicine will view this evidence of ternecine strife.

Let's not talk or think about pro-

Let's all concentrate on being propatient. The patient is the guy who gets whipsawed when there is friction between the hospital administration and the medical staff.

For the hospital in which Dr. Sherwood works, I suggest a joint committee to study and arbitrate the causes of friction.

> Lucius W. Johnson, M.D. San Diego, Calif.

#### Not Money-Minded

Sins: It is my habit not to charge if I refer a patient to a specialist without having started treatment. Although I lose a fee in such cases, I feel that this policy bears rich dividends in public relations.

For one thing, it proves to the patient that his doctor is not money-

# Working closely with the medical profession for more than 60 years, Freeman has developed a line of surgical supports from which you can select and prescribe with complete confidence. The Freeman line of corset-type back supports includes models which provide supportive and conservative measures in any required degree up to almost complete immobilization. In addition to correct design and quality construction freeman supports embody many advancements and improvements, Linings and stay covers are cushioned for comfort and side-laced back supports have a new and exclusive self-smoothing, non-wrinkle fly. Mail coupon for details of Freeman quality features and free copy of pocket-size reference catalog. FREEMAN MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 307, Sturgis, Michigan Send information about Freeman features and free copy of reference catalog. Nome. Address. City. Stote.



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This all-in-one-volume financial record book gets you started off on the right foot in practice management—helps you avoid tax troubles—saves you time and money. The DAILY LOG enables you to keep close check on expenses, shows how your collections are coming in, provides a clear cut summary of your entire year's business. When completed and filed away at the end of the year, the DAILY LOG will be the busiest reference book on your shelf, Sold on moneyback guarantee.

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Colwell Publishing Co. 238 University Ave. Champaign, Illinois minded. Also, it educates him to make his personal physician first for evaluation. Thus he isn't likely to consult a specialist in the wrong set for his particular case. Too may patients ask themselves, "Why see G.P. and pay an extra fee when I probably have to go to a specialist anyhow?"

Federick E. Ems, 10 Petaluma, C

#### Chiropody Clarified

SIRS: A letter you published from chiropodist contains the statementa "Our profession is recognized by the A.M.A. on a par with detistry."

Do you believe this is true? This same letter also says, "In ing World War II the Navy of missioned chiropodists in the In pital Corps."

Do you believe that this alone true?

Such false statements are determined to the interests of good medicine and ethical medical practice.

William M. Cason, M.B. Atlanta, Ga

To set the record straight, MESS CAL ECONOMICS has asked both the A.M.A. and the Navy for clarifestion of the chiropodist's status.

Says Dr. Ernest B. Howard, a sistant secretary of the A.M.A.: "I the chiropodist meant that the American Medical Association does to consider chiropody a cult, he was correct. If he meant, however, the physicians view chiropody and detistry as professions for which the

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# GE OFFICE-PORTABLE X-RAY UNIT broadens your diagnostic service to your patients

be compact it occupies little more upon than a typewriter on your desk. Newerful enough to produce pelvic adiographs in two to six seconds... lands, wrists, elbows in 1/4 to 1/2 account. The GE Office-Portable X-Ray Unit is an invaluable addition to any successful practice.

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Convenient control requires only three simple settings.

For out-of-the-office use, you can fit this unit into its 21 x 14 x 9 inch luggage-type carrying case in a few seconds — make x-ray examination whenever, wherever you choose.

Get complete information from your GE x-ray representative, or write X-Ray Department, General Electric Company, Milwaukee 14, Wisconsin, Rm. 7-B.

You can put your confidence in -

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same qualifications and training are necessary, he was incorrect. Certainly there is a definite place for chiropody just as there is for dentistry and medicine."

Says Capt. A. H. Staderman of the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: "During World War II, the Navy did not commission chirpodists in the Hospital Corps of the Regular Navy or the Naval Reserve. A limited number of Doctors of Chiropody were commissioned in the Naval Reserve with a classification of Hospital Specialist, and their services were utilized by the Medical Department of the Navy."

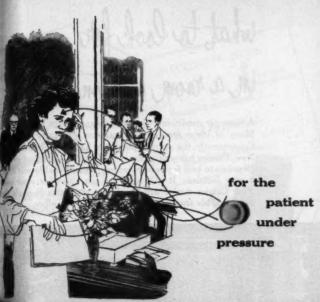
Sins: I was greatly interested in the letter you received recently from a chiropodist.

In the industrial concern where a massistant medical director, we have a weekly foot clinic conducted by a pleasant, well-trained, and ethical young chiropodist. He has been conducting this clinic for about eight months now, and he has performed a wonderful service for us by making our employes more escient in their work.

I feel that chiropody has much offer the medical profession, excially in industrial medicine. If the chiropodists will take on the job of stamping out the beauty-parlor and back-room practitioners in their midst, they may well assume a status equal to that of dentists. And that is as it should be.

Norman Boyer, Ma. Brevard, N.C.





blief of spastic pain and distress...easing of tension

Worry, anxiety, fear—such "pressures" often account for viaceral spasticity. To offset them, Trasentine-Phenobarbital provides mild sedation—as well as effective spasmolysis, rapid relief of pain.

Whenever you suspect a psychosomatic factor in visceral spasm, Trasentine-Phenobarbital is a logical prescription.
Each tablet contains 50 mg.
Trasentine hydrochloride and 20 mg. phenobarbital.
Bottles of 100 and 500.
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A room air conditioner should do many things beside cool Many of these requirements are not generally understa Consequently, the average purchaser has no yardstick of m Now, Carrier has prepared a new Buyer's Guide that gives 18 points to look for before you buy. It will enable you to a a wise decision. It will help you get more for your me Your Carrier dealer will be glad to show this Buyer's Gui to you in his showroom or bring it to your office.



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the treatment of para-nasal faction, local therapy remains of farmount importance. Inadequate catage from closed spaces makes local herapy a necessary component of second treatment. The bacteriostatic and physical properties of ARGYROL hap overcome infection, promote

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- The nasal meatus...by 20 per cent ARGYROL instillations through the nasolacrimal duct.
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#### its Three-Fold Effect

- Decongests without irritation to the membrane and without ciliary injury.
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Decongestion and Relief without Rebound Decongestion without Dysfunction

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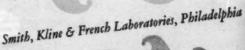
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 'Quotane' provides immediate and prolonged relief in the long list of itching and burning conditions so common in spring and summer.

 'Quotane'—as demonstrated in extensive clinical trials—is virtually non-sensitizing.

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# the purging parent...

She boasts of keeping the poor child's bowels "wide open."

Instead of keeping the youngster healthy, she is establishing a laxative limp in the digestive tract.

Turicum, giving *lubricoid action without oil*, affords sane therapy without irritating the bowel.

Turicum is not a one-dose cathartic. It is a treatment which, taken over a period, helps restore a gentle, symptom-less, normal bowel function.

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#### MORE DANGER:

Phenol<sup>1</sup> (as in calamine ce phenol) and the antihistaminics may cause irritation or sensitization. This danger is avoided by using bland Calmitol Ointment, the antipruritic "preferred because of its freedom from phenol, cocaine, cocaine derivatives and other known sensitizing agents"<sup>2</sup>.

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 Underwood, G. B.; Gaul, L. E.; Collins, E., and Mosby, M.: J.A.M.A. 130:249, 1946.
 Lubowe, I. I.: New York State J. Med. 50:1743, 1950.
 Goodman, Herman: J.A.M.A. 129:707, 1945.

#### RELIEF:

Pruritus is effectively controlle with Calmitol. Its antiprum ingredients, camphorate chloral, hyoscyamine oleate an menthol (Jadassohn's Formula) as distinguished from inert calmine<sup>3</sup>, block itching by raising the impulse threshold of ski receptor organs and sensor nerve endings.

The lanolin-zinc oxide-petrolitum base of Calmitol Ointmen protects the site of discomfor from irritation.

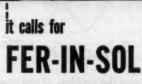
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#### WHEN CHILDREN ARE "PROBLEMS"

When you have the problem of restlessness and crossness in children with concurrent acute disease

When you have the problem of insomnia in children with colds, childhood infectious disease, teething difficulties, trauma, etc.

When you have child patients with emotional behavior problems When emotional children present a feeding problem

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Available, also: elixir Eskaphen B with Belladonna, for use in patients with smooth-muscle spasm. 'Eskaphen B' T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

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### Sidelights

#### Tax Informers

The curious case of the late Dr. Sidey Lange, a Cincinnati radiologist
who fell some \$3% million behind in
is income taxes, illustrates once
gain how vulnerable doctors can
be. Dr. Lange had made a killing in
the wartime stock market, and he
couldn't keep word of it from geting around. Eventually it got to the
Revenue Bureau. As a result, the informer who tipped off the tax agents
may collect as much as 10 per cent
of their take.

Similar tips about other doctors are not at all uncommon, the tax people say. The source may be a disatisfied patient, a resentful cultist a colleague, sometimes just a plain impore elaborate than a note reading ims: "I hope Dr. Blank of this town ipaying all the taxes he's supposed in I've noticed he makes a great effect to collect all possible fees in cath."

If the note is not from a known cank, it will be routinely investigated. This applies, incidentally, seen to unsigned letters.

"All we need," one Revenue Bumu spokesman has said, "is a hint that someone is not reporting his full icome. If the hint is well founded, we can generally get enough evidence to prove it."

Happily, most such tips turn out to be not well founded. The fact that they crop up at all, however, is something that no doctor can afford to ignore. They serve as a useful reminder that medical men are too much in the public eye for their scale of living, their spending habits, even their private business affairs to escape critical notice.

#### Diagnosis by Machine

Diagnostic tests are fine things—but not necessarily as fine as a careful going-over by a good diagnostician.

People need to be reminded of this from time to time. One helpful reminder may be the story related recently by Dr. Samuel B. Hadden of Philadelphia:

The young son of an old Philadelphia family came down with convulsive seizures. A competent local neurologist, called in by the family doctor after careful investigation, became convinced that they were hysterical in nature. He began using psychotherapy, with highly successful results. Within a short time, the convulsions ceased.

Some weeks later, another member of the family read a popular

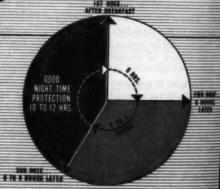
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This Simplified Dosage Schedule for Rapid Subjective Relief in

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# VERILOID

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Out of the vast clinical experience that has accumulated from the increasing use of Veriloid has come a simplified dosage schedule which rapidly produces relief from the distressing discomfort of hypertension. Within a short period, patients volunteer that they "feel better," even before the blood pressure begins to drop.

Here is the new daily dosage schedule which proves satisfactory for initial therapy in 9 patients out of 10:

1st Dose:	After breakfast	2 mg.
2nd Dose:	6 to 8 hours later	2 mg.
2nd Dave	A to O house thougasters	24-2-

According to this plan, the second dose is taken about two hours after the noon meal, the third dose about two hours after the evening meal.

This schedule simplifies dosage calculation, is quickly productive of clinical results, minimizes nausea and other side actions. Dosage should be increased by 1 mg. per day every third day until a satisfactory blood pressure drop is achieved. The evening dose is usually 1 or 2 mg. larger than the other two doses of the day. For the average patient, a daily dose of 9 to 15 mg. proves effective and rarely causes side actions.

Veriloid, brand of alkavervir, is a unique alkaloidal fraction of Veratrum viride. It is indicated in the treatment of all grades of essential hypertension and in hypertension of renal origin. Available on prescription at all pharmacies, in 1, 2, and 3 mg. tablets.

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BiSoDoL® tablets or powder

WHITEHALL PHARMACAL COMPANY 22 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y. magazine article that advised electro-encephalography in all sui cases. He asked the attending me rologist about it. The latter, pointiout that the boy had been well in some time, expressed doubt that would be worth-while in this is stance. So the family called in a other neurologist, who finally agree to the desired procedure.

In the middle of an elaborate a ries of tests, the patient's convisions started again. He was hop talized for six weeks. When at la he was finally released, there we still no positive findings, and the family was told he'd simply have t "snap out of it by himself." Cost a this fruitless hospitalization: whopping \$3,100.

The human element in diagnosi used to be universally respected. Whatever we can do to restore the respect may well take some pressure off the patient's pocketbook nerve.

#### **Bad Publicity**

Suppose you discover that a news story unfavorable to local medicine is about to break. Do you bend you energies toward trying to quash iff Or do you simply see that the reporter has his facts straight?

Doctors in Phoenix, Ariz., have found that "bad publicity" often brings good results. So they've made it their policy not to interfere when a reporter starts probing some medical trouble spot. They merely we their influence to have the facts fairly presented.

Not long ago, a local citizen died

for smooth action

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without backfire

Each VIM piston is carefully ground and precision-fitted to its own barrel. Each completed assembly is rested to withstand 20% to 40% greater pressure than government standards require. That's why a VIM syringe is guaranteed to give you relivery-smooth action without backfire.

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Chicago 11, Illinois

A DIVISION OF NUTRITION RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC.

after waiting several hours for treament at the county hospital clims. Such delays had long been quit common, but nothing had ever bee done about them. Nothing, that is until the news stories broke.

Members of the local medical profession might have been able to hush up the incident to some extensions that they took the view that the shouldn't—and didn't. A few day later, the hospital hired several additional doctors so that the climinal would be properly staffed.

Bad publicity? Perhaps. But i produced constructive results. Is that what all doctors want?

#### **Teachers First**

Color television has apparently proved its value as a teaching aid in medical schools. The University of Kansas Medical Center, for example, has invested \$35,000 in a color TV set-up that will carry daily surgical demonstrations for the benefit of students. Other schools may follow suit before long, with the result that a lot of money may be spent on this comparative luxury.

There's much that is good about this new development. Yet, considering the precarious financial position that some schools are in, we can't help drawing a parallel between (I) a budget-strapped school that buys such expensive equipment, and (2) a patient who "can't afford" to pay his doctor bill, but who nevertheless has a TV set in his living room.

Many schools today find it hard



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1 to 2 tablespoonfuls before retiring. As an antacid, Haley's M-O brings fast relief from the symptoms of gastric hyperacidity.

As a laxative, the minute oil globules are thoroughly distributed and mixed with the intestinal contents...resulting in gentle, demulcent and thorough evacuations without leakage.

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Shortly after the Viso-Cardiette was introduced and accepted as a clinical 'cardio-graph, many were asking also for an instrument that would record more than one phenomena simultaneously, and do so via the same basic design advantages of the Viso. In answer Sanborn multiplied the Viso by four, so to speak, and came up with the four-channel Poly-Viso Cardiette—soon to follow it, in the same manner, with the two-channel Twin-Viso Cardiette.

Some wanted a less elaborate Viso, and the Viso Recorder was designed. And, the field of Industry also found good uses for all this recording equipment.

Taken as a common denominator of all the various Viso models in use today, one-channel Sanborn systems now total nearly 20,000!

Yes, the Viso-Cardiette started something!

Further information and descriptive literature will gladly be sent on request.

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to keep their professors from lea for the greener fields of priv practice. These schools might pay their "doctor bill"—in the fo of higher salaries for teachersfore they go completely overbon things like television.

#### Worst Fault

Four doctors who often lunch gether decided not long ago that would be a good idea if each of the described what he considered worst professional fault. One of a participants has since relayed to an account of the discussion. It was something like this:

AVC

for t

The first doctor admitted to dangerous fondness for snap do nosis. "I guess there are times," said, "when I miss some symptoshould have considered before a ing treatment."

The second doctor conceded this fees might be unduly high some cases. "I just don't have the time to look into everyone's economic status," he added.

The third doctor was quite blu about his worst fault. "Unnecess operations," he said. "I'm not at happy about the number of the I've taken out an appendix the turned out to be normal."

The fourth doctor, however, a fused to talk. This raised a goodtured howl from the other three, they pressed him to make a clabreast of it. Finally he broke do-

"All right, fellows," he said." worst fault is gossip—and I chardly wait to get out of here."

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TRICHOMONIASIS MONILIASIS MIXED INFECTIONS

AVC Improved is a lime tested formula for the treatment and prophylaxis af vaginal tract

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Because . . .

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#### IT WORKSIII

Use AVC Improved in your most stubborn cases. The results will please you, and your patients will be grateful.

Literature supplied on request



# How to keep your hand in good condition

More and more Doctors are finding that the use of mildly medicated Noxzema Cream after scrubbing hands helps keep them soft, smooth and in excellent condition.

Here's why — Noxzema's bland medication not only soothes any irritation but supplies a light film of oil-and-moisture to the skin's outer surface. It's so clean to use, too—doesn't leave hands sticky. Greaseless... takes only a second to apply. Make it a practice to rub in a little Noxzema every time you wash your hands.

For your information: Regular Noxzema Skin Cream is a modernization of Carron Oil, fortified by adding Camphor, Menthol, Oil Cloves and less than ½% of Phen in a greaseless, solidified emulsion transcription is almost neutral-dpH value being 7.4.

If you haven't tried Nozzema St. Cream, we will be happy to send you a generous complimentary jar. Ju drop a card to Dept. X, Nozzem Chemical Co., Baltimore 11, Md.

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You'll enjoy Noxzema Brushless that's medicated — that relieves a scrape and soreness...leaves your feeling wonderfully smooth and comb able. For your next shave, get Nozze Brushless Shave Cream—tube or jet.

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The lively rubber threads of this cool, lightweight bandage provide the optimum amount of support with a lesser degree of tension than is normally required.



Amilable in 2", 234", 3" and 4" widths. All 534 yds. long when stretched.

Compare its elasticity, strength, weight and contour conformity with the elastic bandage you are now using. Women, especially, will like its natural flesh color.

Made by Johnson & Johnson the most trusted name in Surgical Dressings for over 64 years.

Johnson's Elastic Bandage — Rubber Reinforced—may be applied with confidence whenever the use of an elastic bandage is indicated. Available at drugstores everywhere.

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Above—Polydactylism, feet.fai page, left — Polydactylism, ha right—Fungus infection, hand.

# Review them... before you show them

There are two sides to successful Kodaslide presentations. How you show your cases is important ... also what you show. That's why so many physicians and surgeons have a Kodaslide Table Viewer handy . . . use it constantly to edit their slides as well as to show them to patients and colleagues.

Serving medical progress through Photography and Radiography

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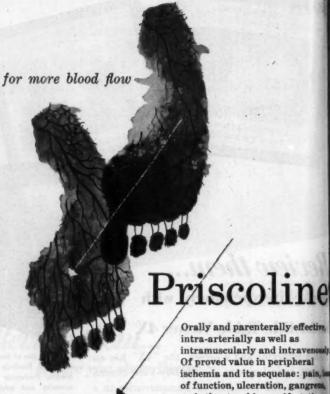
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- 1. Batterman, R. C.: Modern Medicine, 19:59, 1951.
- Goodman, L., and Gilman, A.: The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1941.

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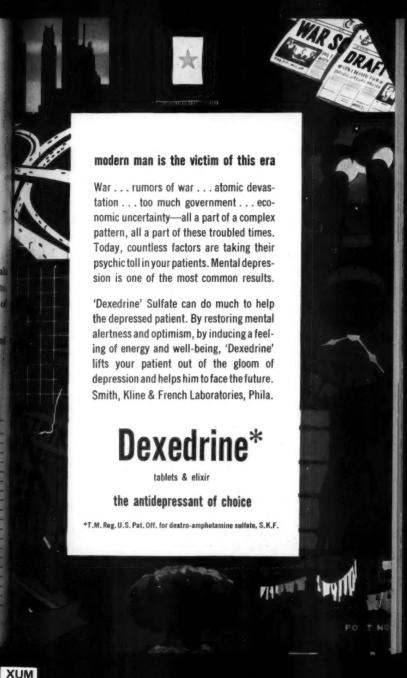
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## Editorial

#### Patient's-Eye View

What are the causes of poor pubic relations? Doctors no longer and guess at them. Survey after arvey has spotlighted such medical nisdemeanors as making patients wait, displaying an impersonal attitide toward them, and charging indefensibly high fees.

But a related question remains manswered: Who causes poor pub-

le relations?

Surveys don't tell us which docters are responsible. But the following incidents may shed some light a the matter:

A busy executive canceled sevml appointments to undergo a adical check-up. He was ushered ito a drafty treatment room, told to tip to the waist—then left there mattended for forty-five minutes.

A young woman caught her finment in a car door. She ran to the mest medical office, brandishing abody hand. The secretary greetdher with these words: "Of course mealize there'll be a charge!"

An elderly pensioner underwent aperation. Without checking his momic status, the surgeon billed in for \$300. This was exactly three tes the man's total existing cash courses.

These incidents took place in California, New York, and Chicago. What do they have in common? Simply this: The doctors were all men of top reputation, presumably skilled in the art of medicine. And if men of this caliber inadvertently alienate some patients, we can safely assume that the rest of us do.

Which means that the question, "Who causes poor public relations?" must in all probability be answered:

YOU do. We ALL do. And it's time we cut it out.

The best safeguard against such lapses is an occasional patient's-eye view of yourself and your practice. We mean an appraisal by a management consultant, an efficiency expert, a business psychologist, or any qualified outsider in whom you have confidence. This sort of appraisal can root out professional habits that irritate people.

At least a few doctors, of course, have already profited by seeking an outsider's slant. One colleague of ours simply asked a friend in the public relations field to enter his office as a patient, then report on the results. As surveys go, this was strictly a quickie—it cost just \$75. But here are some of the irritants it uncovered:

1. There was insufficient privacy

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J.S. Pat

throughout the doctor's office. Waiting patients were jammed close together at one end of the reception room. Worse, they could hear snatches of conversation from the doctor's inner sanctum.

2. There was friction between the doctor's receptionist and his technician; patients couldn't help noticing it. (The solution turned out to be a detailed job analysis, settling minor conflicts over duties and responsibilities.)

3. The receptionist had a brusque manner on the telephone. She was inclined to say flatly, "The doctor isn't in," instead of doing her best to sound helpful ("The doctor isn't in right now, but I'm expecting him soon. May I take a message?").

4. The doctor permitted frequent

interruptions during the consultion: incoming phone calls, questions from his receptionist, report from his technician. The patient A Psyreaction was apt to be, "Don't I reaction was apt to be, "Don't I reaction ded attention?"

5. The doctor tended to minimize his own services. "There's nothing to it," was a favorite expression of his. Which made the patient wonder, "Then why does he charge much?"—even though the doctor's fees weren't at all out of line.

Such are the little things that pa tients generally notice but that do tors sometimes don't.

Do they exist in your own practice? The answer is probably ye. But you'll never know for sure unall you arrange to acquire the patients eye view.

—H. S. BAKETEL, M.D.



"We'd better keep an eye on him!"

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#### A Psychologist Goes to the Doctor

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A professional psychologist is like the patients when he has to see a octor. He feels just as strange, as prategyed-up, as apprehensive. Like yes, veryone else, he reacts emotionally until b the reception room, the reception-ent's t, and the doctor.

But because of his special training he may notice significant details hat others miss. And he is more liely to spot the subtle reasons for is reactions—whether good or bad. Not long ago, in applying for life name, I had to be examined by me separate physicians. As a psychologist, I couldn't help noting the liferences between them and their nethods; and I should like to pass ay observations along, on the hance that other doctors may benefit by them.

As it turned out, the two men whom I'd never seen before) were revealing study in contrasts. The int-I'll call him Dr. Bonham-immed me very favorably, though in dreary reception room and iniferent secretary did not. As for a doctor I'll call Malahan-well, I was delighted with his reception room set-up but alienated by the man himself.

I arrived ten minutes early for my appointment with Dr. Bonham. In vain I looked around the small, crowded waiting room for someone to amounce myself to. After nearly twenty minutes, his secretary drifted in. She nodded brusquely when I gave my name. Then she picked up some papers from her desk and left.

For the next half-hour, my annoyance grew. Nor was it eased by the atmosphere of the room. I sat on a hard, straight-backed chair, wedged tightly between other patients.

The magazines and ash trays were on a rickety table in the center of the room, just out of everyone's reach. Even worse, the available reading matter consisted of nothing but medical brochures—probably intended for the doctor's eyes alone. They dealt with such reassuring subjects as canoer of the cervix, Cushing's syndrome, and psychoses associated with the menopause.

For want of anything better, sev-

#### By David Rutherford

\*The author, who writes here under a pen name, is a clinical psychologist on the staff of a state hospital in the East. eral patients were sampling these tidbits with a glazed look in their eyes.

Dr. Bonham, I decided, must work on the theory that his reception room is "good enough to get by." Yet with a little extra effort he could have magazine racks and ash trays placed conveniently near the chairs. And he could at least subscribe to a few of the popular periodicals. Patients in waiting rooms don't want to read steadily. They skim; they glance at pictures; then they turn restlessly to something else. They don't relish getting up each time and walking conspicuously to the middle of the room.

I began to wonder how successful -and how competent-was the doctor who had this poorly run office. Then I was called in to see Dr. Bonham, and soon my doubts vanished. Perhaps he saw the discontent in my face. Anyway, he instantly explained why I had been kept wait-

'I'm sorry," he said. "I've been delayed by a couple of unexpected house calls. When these emergencies arise, I have to depend on my office patients to understand. If the emergency were in their families, I know they'd want the doctor to drop everything and come."

That explanation struck me as a good one. But why did he waste his valuable time on it? His assistant, I felt, should have been trained in the art of putting patients at their ease.

Curiously enough, a similar situa-

tion arose when I went to see h Malahan. But his receptionist he her job. She greeted me with a s and immediately told me what w what:

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"I'm sorry to have to ask you wait. The doctor has had an e gency call and probably won't happe back for half an hour. But if you hing of you have to talk to him right aw I'll try to contact him. Naturally vice to wouldn't think of making you form a if it hadn't been really serious."

In a good frame of mind, I down and looked around me. The good i room was spacious, its color sele exhilarating. The walls were in green, with lighter green in the ture frames, lamp shades, and di coverings. Here and there, toud neat pi of rose and yellow added a note brightness.

Because the place was bright interesting, I liked it better than the more expensive "decorator" kind room, which, though designed soothe, may seem merely vapid a aseptic. This may please some po ple; it anesthetizes me. I preferal of stimulation.

#### Waiting Made Easy

In these circumstances, I dream of protesting my wait. Malahan's receptionist had made me feel a little noble: The to my great and good patient was sitting in a pleasant room, fortably permitting the doctor to gage in a life-and-death da somebody's bedside.

Her explanation, in fact, was psychologically perfect. She gave the mtient credit for being inconveniaced. She gave him a definite idea d how long he would have to wait. e even implied that he was so important that he could summon the actor if necessary. Hence, she had sipped in the bud any possible feelyou in ing of a shabby welcome.

In addition, she used another device to make waiting agreeable: She urally anded me a brief personal-history form and said, "If you'll just fill this out, it will save the doctor asking a nd, Is

good many questions." me. I

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Now that I think back, I doubt whether Dr. Malahan ever used, or even saw, my form. But answering he questions made me feel that I wasn't wasting my time. It was a neat piece of patient psychology, and I congratulate whoever thought

Unfortunately, however, Dr. Malahan himself failed to make the with me that his receptionist did. Why? Well, in general, because he ended to treat me impersonally. He we the impression that I was merewomething to be examined routinely.

In the other office, Dr. Bonham, mlike his receptionist, had treated 🕶 as an individual. For example, I that he adjusted his manner to e sort of person I appeared to be.

This important difference between two doctors came out in many ille ways. Dr. Bonham, for instance, alked to me; he repeated my name from time to time. He smiled now and then. When he required some physical action, he prefaced his request with a disarming remark like: "I'd appreciate it if you'd . . . " or "If you don't mind, will you . . . ?" or "This may seem a little silly, but it will help if you'll . . .

He also told me why he wanted me to do these things. I'm apt to feel self-conscious, for instance, at having to jump up and down on one foot. It made me more comfortable when Dr. Bonham said something like, "Now I want to hear what your heart sounds like after a bit of exercise." The explanation took only a moment, and it increased my willingness to cooperate.

Dr. Malahan, on the other hand, was all business. After his first pleasant greeting, he assumed a "let's get on with it" attitude. He gave his commands gruffly, and it was up to me to respond without knowing

why.

The two doctors also had different ways of framing their questions. As a result, I'm afraid that in some cases they got slightly different answers. Dr. Bonham sensibly repeated the questions as they were written on the insurance company form. "Have you ever had a venereal disease?" he asked. "Yes," I replied, and explained.

Dr. Malahan, for some reason, put each question in the negative. For example: "You've never had a venereal disease, have you?"

Now this is [MORE ON PAGE 189]

### If They Want to Adopt a Chil

Better tell your patients to apply to an agency, say the experts. Child placement is a full-time job-not you

By Otto F. Reiss

 One of Dr. Morgan's patients was an unmarried mother who had just given birth to a strapping baby boy. Unable to support the child, she begged the doctor to find a good home for him. By a happy coincidence, Dr. Morgan was the family physician of a childless couple who wanted to adopt a baby.

Taking what seemed an obvious step, the doctor arranged for the child's adoption. But what its new parents had managed to conceal from him was that their marriage was about to go on the rocks. You can guess the rest of the story: The little boy failed to rescue his new parents' marriage, as they had hoped

he would. Two years later, the thers, is were divorced; the wife married an and com other man, who refused to adopt the iss, hav child-and the baby was left home nact as less again.

Dr. Morgan had meant well. Bu he couldn't help feeling remorsely lows the "I should have known better," hidepen kept telling himself.

Yes, he should have known better idered p lealthy, The physician who matches an in fant and a set of foster parents from meed in within his own circle of patients an acquaintances is invariably playing wors st with fire. Most doctors cautious noption steer clear of the weighty legal an social problems involved in an adop pently tion. But a surprising number

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r, the hers, impatient with the delays ried an ad complications of adoption agenlopt the iss, have taken it upon themselves best as judge, jury, and star witus in adoption cases.

A recent study of 200 adoptions hows that only 46 per cent of the idependent transactions have mod" results. (The results are conilered good, of course, when a an in balthy, normally intelligent baby is heed in a stable, secure home.)

nts an Says the Yale Law Journal, which playin wors stricter legal controls: "When aloptions are the product of indeatious gal and tendent placements, the blind fremently lead the blind. Good intennber d ions are no substitute for trained and experienced personnel. The interests of the child, as well as those of the natural and adoptive parents, may be lost . . . in a humanitarian mist."

The physician who arranges an adoption shoulders a threefold obligation: to the parent who gives up the child; to the child itself; and to the foster parents. "Of them all," says Obstetrician George W. Kosmak, "the interests of the . . . child must remain paramount, for the only sound goal in adoption is to find a suitable home for [it]."

If the foster parents are the physician's patients, he probably knows something about their health, age,

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life expectancy, and finances. But how about their fitness as parents?

Says Father G. Howard Moore, of one of the Catholic adoption agencies: "The mere wish to adopt a child does not necessarily go hand in hand with the ability to fulfill the obligations and emotional demands of adoption. The skilled social worker is trained to discover whether a couple has these abilities."

According to some experts, the doctor who arranges for an adoption



"Heart specialist."

is likely to make one great mistale. He gives too much weight to the interests of the aspiring foster parent. After all, he has been their family physician and knows that they was and need a child.

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"But," says Roberta Andrews of New York's Spence-Chapin Adoption Service, "a baby isn't a therapy, He's an individual. Let's assume that the supposedly infertile couple, after adopting the child, is blessed with offspring of its own. Is the dotor sure the foster child will the continue to enjoy the same warmh and love it had before?"

And what about the fact that, whether they admit it or not, the adoptive parents want not merely a child but the right child? Maybe the physician can assure them that the baby has no visible physical defects. But can he do much more? Has he had enough time to study its natural parents and their background? Can he possibly tell whether in appearance and intelligence the baby will fit into the new family group?

Only a thorough, expert, and time-consuming check into the infant's antecedents can help prevent mismatched adoptions. The doctor seldom has the facilities to undetake such an investigation. The various social agencies, on the other hand, do have them.

From Dr. Samuel Karelitz, the pediatric consultant of a leading Jewish adoption agency, comes this warning: "If the doctor masteminds the placement, he's creating

in irreversible situation. The foster bmily has no recourse anywhere if he child turns out defective. In bout 5 per cent of our cases, varias defects not observable at birth such as congenital abnormalties of brain or fatal metabolic disturbews of aces-are detected at a later stage."

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As an example of how his agency lifely its obligation to the foster erents, Karelitz refers to a recent se in which, five months after the olessed becement, it developed that the ne doc hild was an epileptic. Not only ll then ere the parents permitted to return varmth he child for ultimate placement in m institution, but the agency ofthat. red to let them adopt another. ot, the

#### Parents Anonymous

Most direct placements also viote the principle of anonymity, ich Drs. Ruth Morris Bakwin and rry Bakwin, writing in The Jourof Pediatrics, put as follows: "It ot advisable to have the adoptive ents meet the true parents. The d should not be told the name of true parents nor their where-

A cruel dictum? It may seem so to kind-hearted physician who has oght it his humanitarian duty to oduce mother and foster parents me another.

But what if, later on, the natural ther yearns to see her adopted ngster? Can the adoptive pardeny her the right to do so? Aurities agree that visits of this kind seriously endanger the success of an adoption. In an agency-transacted adoption, the mother is never told the name of her child's new family.

#### Doctors Aren't Lawyers

Perhaps the greatest stumbling block on the road to satisfactory adoption is the law. Few doctors are aware of all its complications. Even fewer are equipped to grapple with them. Handling the legal side of adoption proceedings demands both skill and experience.

If the foster parents, left to their own devices, have failed to take the proper legal steps, there may be tragic consequences. The child, for example, may later find himself destitute, because he has no claim on his adoptive parents' estate. Or one or both of his natural parents may suddenly demand their baby's return.

According to Attorney Shad Polier, a national authority on adoption law, "In every state, the natural parents have the primary right to custody of the child. Consequently, at any time before adoption, they are likely to get the child back if they can prove that they are fit parents and that the child was surrendered under stress."

In addition, some states already have statutes providing that only the biological parents, the legal guardian, or an adoption agency may place a child. Therefore, in these areas it's actually illegal for a doctor to arrange an adoption. In Minnesota, not long ago, the Attorney General investigated four physicians who had helped in the placing of children, and found grounds for the prosecution of two of them.

#### Agencies the Answer

For all these reasons, then, the doctor should avoid involvement. "Don't succumb to the temptation to do people a favor; refer all child placements to recognized adoption agencies." That's the unanimous advice of the experts. They have handled thousands of cases and have studied the effects of "good" and "bad" placements—and they know what they're talking about.

"We realize this is often extremely difficult," says Sophie Van S. Theis, executive secretary of an Eastern adoption agency, "because of people's suspicion of 'institutional' aid. Both parties prefer the doctor's personal touch to what they fear will be the cold, impersonal atmosphere of a public institution. The unmarried mother believes she will be censured for her misstep, and she and the foster parents are afraid of notoriety, red tape, and long delays."

Actually, though, most adoption agencies are anything but cold and impersonal. If their proceedings seem slow and ponderous, it's well to remember one fact: No amount of precaution can be too much when the future of several human beings is at stake.

The agencies do everything possible to protect the child, his natural

parents, and the adoptive family a everyone knows, not all children for adoption come from unmare mothers, but many do. And in secases, the mother's decision to go up her baby is never accepted in mediately, since it's often possibilithat she has been unduly an thoughtlessly eager to blot out it stain of illegitimate pregnancy. She is thus given time to think the prolem through.

Then, too, the backgrounds of concerned are minutely examine. The agencies want to assure the future legal, economical, and emotional security of the child by matching with the right kind of parents.

There are usually many app cants for each available child. Of viously, then, an agency can do far better "matching-up" job than physician who knows of one posble foster family. And, in the casillegitimate children, the agenmakes every effort to investigated child's father—often a difficult and delicate undertaking.

What, then, is the score? Show you ever take a hand in adoption beyond giving medical help an advice? Says Dr. Kosmak: 'It much better for the doctor to who the baby's mother has turned in aid and comfort to recognize the more than medical knowledge now involved, that it is much wis for him, and less drain upon his time and energy, to refer the problem those who are experts in adoptions he is in his field."

SPECIALISTS CAL ECONOMICS

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## Why Not Split Fees?

#### A spirited challenge to the present ethical ban

• When I was graduated from medical school about thirty years ago, my knowledge of business and medical ecohomics was on a par with that of the average graduate. My status could have been summed up quite simply: I was broke and indebted.

Now let's suppose that, starting in practice then, I had set out to do some shrewd purchasing of furniture, equipment, and supplies. Let's assume that I went to a furniture store and asked the name of the manufacturer who made the best furniture at the cheapest price, and that at the medical equipment center I asked a similar question.

Then I wrote those manufacturers

and explained that I wanted to del with them directly and that I wa more in need of the dealer's commission than was the dealer himself. In the same way, suppose that when I needed some insurance I applied directly to the home offices with my novel, money-saving proposition.

My intentions were, of course, honorable: I wanted to thwart the business practice of "cutting in" the middleman on profits—a practice analogous to that of splitting fees in my profession.

Was I, in my economic innocence, so very censurable for trying to lick fee splitting in the business world. If so, then what about the young men who are now trying to lick it in the medical profession?

I need not explain what would have happened had I played this game. It's obvious what people would have thought of anyone at

\*Dr. Bollaert, author of this answer to a recent three-part series on fee splitting [MEDICAL ECONOMICS, April, May, June], is a graduate of Northwestern University Medical School. For nearly thirty years, he has been in general practice in East Moline, Ill., and has held executive offices on the staff of the Moline By F. E. Bollaert, M.D. Public Hospital, where he has major privileges in surgery. Dr. Bollaet has served, at various times, as president and secretary of the Rock land County Medical Society and a chairman of several of its committees, including ethics and public relations. In addition, he has headed the Rock Island County Blue Shield.

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saive as not to recognize the economic position of the middleman in American business. In one week I would have learned more about buying and selling than had been taught me in all my years of schooling.

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Even after I'd been compelled to buy through a middleman, though, suppose I wanted to know exactly what I was spending my precious money for. From the furniture man I asked for an itemized statement showing how much of my dollar went to the manufacturer and how much to the salesman. From the instrument man and the insurance agent I requested the same type of statement.

About a week later I would have learned that these men had talked among themselves about this young doctor and had decided that as protection to the community he should be sent to a psychiatrist. To think that after all his years of schooling he had not learned the fundamentals of American business!

Now to get down to facts:

When, not long after completing my education, I joined a county medical society, I discovered that its members were a lot of "good loes" who worked in harmony. The only specialists in our society at that time were EENT men. Excellent surgery was done by general practitioners who had special training in surgery. And as general practitioners, they had a broad perspective on medical practice in all its phases.

It was routine for these G.P.-surgeons to accept referred work from their middleman confreres, with the understanding that fees would be divided equally. These old-timers realized that the referring doctor had not acquired an occasional surgical case by sitting on a plush seat; they also realized that every time a case was referred to them it helped them both professionally and economically.

Under this arrangement the referring doctor, the surgeon, and the patient were eminently happy. At no time since have I heard of a patient who has paid more to a surgeon because he has been referred. Nor have I known a surgeon to cut his fee because a patient came to him without referral. Nor have I ever heard of a patient who seemed especially interested in the financial arrangements the doctors had among themselves.

To forestall the inference that this article is written in self-defense, let me add that through the years only a very negligible part of my surgical practice has been referred to or from others.

#### A.C.S. Protection

About 1925 the American College of Surgeons became the self-appointed guardian of America's hospital activities. Essentially this was a noble move. But surgical control was overemphasized and the economic angle overdramatized. Theoretically, this was to protect

the patient. Actually, it protected only the surgeon.

A.C.S. leaders assumed that all the iniquities of practice found in their own hospitals must be present elsewhere. Although as a group they were vehemently opposed to centralization of power in government, they thought it would be wise to centralize control of medical economy in the A.C.S. central offices. Thus a minority group came to dictate the policies of the entire profession.

The clean-up campaign was launched: Patients must be protected; fee splitting must be stopped.

In 1928 all staff members of hospitals in my locale were required to sign a non-fee-splitting pact in order to keep those hospitals on the accredited list. This they did—including myself—because they could not foresee the eventual implications. Meanwhile, the old practice of fee splitting continued unchanged, and everyone was happy.

After World War II, however, things did change. We were bombarded by an influx of surgical specialists who had been thoroughly sold on the evils of fee splitting. The big-city masters had completely imbued them with the financial value of their skill, responsibility, and professional superiority. These young men (few of whom have any conception of general practice) now carry the masters' torch against that vile and debasing practice of fee splitting. And all in the name of

fairness and protection of the patient.

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These men have had no experience with the life of a G.P. They haven't learned that a G.P. who works a forty-hour week (with about ten hours required for study, meetings, and so on) cannot make at comfortable a living as even his neighboring bricklayer unless heha some revenue from an occasional surgical case. They do not realize that no one brings patients to the doorstep of the G.P., and that to build a practice, he must, in fact, work like a dog.

Fairness to and protection of the patient? I wonder. Never until the advent of these young disciples did we hear so much public complaining about surgical fees.

Who suffers from the fee-splitting ban? The G.P. and the patient. Who gains? No one but the surgeon. As fee splitting has been curbed, segical fees haven't dropped; they've skyrocketed.

Having addressed many gatherings on the subject of socialized medicine, I think I have a good idea of the public pulse. In question and answer periods I have never one been questioned about the matter of fee arrangements between doctors. But, oh, those surgical fees

Here the entire profession is taken for a loop. Given only the barest opening, Mrs. Jones will speak a vehement piece about that opention her Johnny had last year. The bill she got for it has rankled even

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since. What it did to her savings account, she'll never forget. It's at the root of her belief that maybe socialized medicine would be a good thing after all.

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Let me, by the way, assure my young surgical associates that, as individuals, I like every one of them. I admire their skill and training. I enjoy them socially. But when it comes to surgical fees and fee splitting, I think they've been pumped full of "boloney." I feel that they're unwittingly in the vanguard of those who are inviting Government control of medicine.

Already I can hear the cries of wrath: "But, Doctor, we have had special training. We are members of the sacrosanct surgical specialty groups and boards. We are endowed with extra-special skills. We have unusual responsibilities."

To all this I say, "You are to be

admired, and you are entitled to remuneration. But not ten to twenty times more than your colleagues who are equally well trained in fields other than surgery."

Through hard work, through his general ability, through active participation in the social and civic affairs of his community, the G.P. has gained the confidence of the Jones family and has acquired a good general practice. He has responded to the Jones's night and emergency calls; he has done many little unremunerative things for them—things that the specialist has little understanding of.

On a cold night he is called to see Mr. Jones and diagnose a ruptured viscus. (I have always been taught, by the way, that correct diagnosis is one of the most important responsibilities of an operation. In a scientific utopia, [MORE ON PAGE 185]

#### Lady With a Lamp

• In the course of covering a story for my newspaper, I heard of this true incident, which occurred in a Temple (Tex.) hospital:

Tension reigned in the operating room. A woman's life hung in the balance as a surgeon and an obstetrician delivered her baby by Caesarean section.

Later, the danger past, the anesthetist asked, "What was it, a boy or a girl?"

"I don't know," replied the surgeon.

"Neither do I," said the obstetrician.

A student nurse standing near-by spoke up shyly: "Let me see the baby—I can tell."

—HELEN BULLOCK



Upper gastrointestinal series



Intravenous fluids and transfer

#### G.P. Treats 97.7% of Patients in Full

Others can do likewise, cutting referrals to minimum, if the have adequate equipment and a capable staff, he claims

• It has often been stated that a well-trained family doctor care for 85 per cent of his patients without referring them to a cialists or hospitals.

David G. Miller Jr., a Kentucky G.P., says this is an understament. "At least 90 per cent," he maintains, "not only can be treated by the general practitioner, but should be."

He supports this claim with evidence from his own experience, for he himself provides what he describes as "complete medial care for 97.7 per cent of my patients."

Last year, in collaboration with the University of Louise School of Medicine, Dr. Miller made an exhaustive study of is records for 1950. In that year, he saw 2,389 different patients. He referred eighteen (0.7 per cent) to specialists, thirty-collaboration (1.6 per cent) to other specialists in hospitals. The remaining 2,333 (97.7 per cent) were treated by him in full.

How is it that he refers so few?

Well, for one thing, there's his geographical location. He pre-

By Roger Mong

gared here are some of the many procedures that general practitioner G. Miller Jr. handles, without physician-assistants, in his office.



Lumbar punctures



Deliveries



Cystoscopies and retrograde pyelograms

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tices in Morgantown, a tiny community (pop.: 859) nestled in the hills of western Kentucky. The nearest hospital is twenty-six miles away. Most near-by specialists are located in Louisville or Nashville (Tenn.), each around 100 miles distant.

Then, too, his patients—mostly farmers and strip and slope miners (plus an occasional bootlegger)—aren't entirely sold on the need for modern medical care. Many are poor and unused to modern conveniences. Few homes in the area have either electricity or running water.

'But these are minor factors. The real reason Dr. Miller makes so few referrals is his firm conviction that the G.P. should furnish as complete medical care as possible.

How complete can such care be? Where should the G.P. draw the line? At a point much further along than is customary now, Miller says.

In his own practice, he handles many cases that most G.P.'s would refer. For example, he treats all compression fractures of the spine and nearly all skin cancers; he gives superficial X-ray therapy for pyogenic infections and skin diseases; he does cystoscopies, retrograde pyelograms, and gastro-intestinal work for screening purposes.

In deciding between cases he will handle himself and those he will refer, he uses a simple rule of thumb: "Can I provide the same sort of care that I'd want my wife or son to have?" When in doubt, he sends the patient to a specialist.

(And, of course, he automatical refers all abdominal and other and jor surgery.)

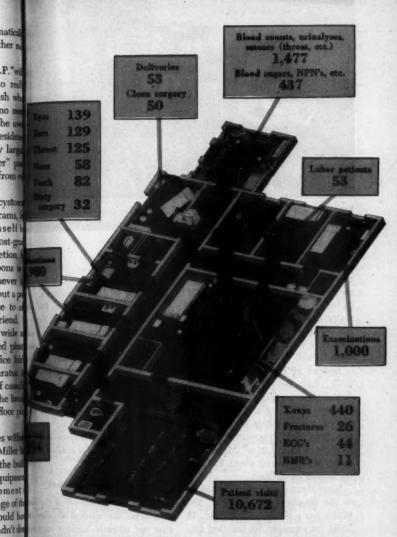
In Miller's opinion, any G.P. curiosity and the desire to rul help people" can accomplish whe does. He has perhaps no formal qualifications than the range G.P. With no regular residentraining, he has had to rely largon experience, "circuit-rider" paraduate courses, and help from a leagues.

When he decided to do cystom pies and retrograde pyelograms, example, he prepared himself taking a medical school post-gnuate course. On its completion, spent a number of afternoons a urologist's office. Whenever needs more information about a predure, he doesn't hesitate to a the advice of a specialist-friend

Naturally, to handle a wide a sortment of cases you need plate of equipment. Miller's office in bristles with medical apparatuan example of the variety of case handles in his office, see the badown accompanying the floor plant on the facing page.

A set-up like this, it goes who saying, runs into money. Miller about \$25,000 tied up in the buing, another \$25,000 in equipment about four times the average of the of other G.P.'s—and it would be been much higher if he hadn't do some improvising.

To cut costs, he bought as



a recent year, 10,672 patient visits were made to Dr. Miller's office. plan shows number and kind of procedures handled in each room. t an mi

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Like the rest of his large office, Dr. Miller's reception room [A] extended in the neither frills nor fancy gadgets. His wife, an R.N., often assists him.

clave from Army surplus for \$45 and spent another \$50 converting it to bottle gas and hooking it to the water line. "It's not chromium and not very pretty," he says, "but a new autoclave would have cost me a lot more."

Instead of buying an expensive ENT chair, he picked up an old dental chair for \$25 and added \$75 for new plumbing and upholstery. His examining tables are mostly of the Army field type—some costing as little as \$5. All in all, Miller estimates that he saved about \$20,000 by buying carefully.

Since there is only one other M.D. in the county (pop. 11,300), Dr. Miller has a heavy patient load. In 1950, for example, he handled 10,-672 office visits and made 566 house calls. His files bulge with the his-

tories (collected over a thirty year span) of 12,696 patients.

Dr. Miller's office, staff, and a tine are set up to cope with the ty to fifty patients who come to him during morning and aftern office hours. His office has pleny work space: five treatment on an X-ray room, a labor room, a livery and clean-surgery room, a lab. His staff includes a reception, a secretary, a nurse's aide technician, and a housekeeper wife, an R.N., also is available winecessary.

#### E For Efficiency

When Miller arrives at the of at 9 A.M., the wheels of office a tine are already turning smooth Basals and gastro-analyses, beg by the technician two hours and are out tients, are in t attention

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are out of the way. Four or five patients, admitted a half-hour earlier, are in treatment rooms awaiting his attention.

The nurse's aide and the receptions have already found out what meds to be done and have comleted routine procedures. On the loctor's desk are appropriate histry cards, each with an attached in giving the patient's name, comlaint, and the number of the treatment room he's in.

Miller delegates a good many mutine procedures to his assistants. Its wife and the nurse's aide handle ash things as immunizations and injections, often without the doctor's saing the patient.

The nurse's aide, for example, does the regular OB checks following the initial examination. She

takes the patient's weight, checks blood pressure and urine, and asks questions about toxemia. If the ankles are the least bit swollen, she 'checks for edema. If anything is abnormal, she calls the doctor.

Now consider, as another example, a patient who comes in with a boil. If he's had several before, the nurse's aide takes his temperature and white count; if the boil suggests a carbuncle, she tests his urine for sugar. If the boil is ready to be opened, she places the proper tray beside the patient so that the doctor can go ahead as soon as he arrives.

To increase efficiency and avoid mistakes, the drugs and instruments needed for each procedure are recorded in a loose-leaf binder. Each lab procedure is similarly outlined. Thus the doctor can ask for a pneumothorax tray and know he'll get exactly what he wants.

#### 'Cafeteria Style'

Does this sound like "assemblyline medicine"? Miller contends that there's nothing assembly-line about the quality of care, although he readily admits that the way in which service is given is "more or less cafeteria style rather than de luxe dining-room."

"I always try to find time to sit down and talk with a patient, or have one of our office staff do it," he says. "That way, most patients feel they get personalized care and are not being rushed through."

Miller's present set-up dates back

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to 1946. A decade earlier, he had set up practice over a local drugstore with his wife as his only assistant. At that time, half the babies born in the county were being delivered by midwives. Many of the people considered the new, 28-yearold doctor too young to preside over a delivery.

#### Rural Obstetrics

Mrs. Miller laughs when she recalls one of the first OB cases that she and her husband were called out on: They had decided to move the patient closer to a bedroom window, for better light. As Mrs. Miller started around the bed, she fell through the floor into a two-footdeep trench. The patient's explanation: "That's where we go when we don't want to go outside."

As time went on, Dr. Miller managed to get most of his OB cases into one of two small hospitals, twenty-six and thirty-two miles, respectively, from his office. But patients and their families objected to the expense and to having the mother out of the home.

He was already delivering an occasional baby in his office, since every so often a woman would be so far advanced in labor when she came to see him that there would be no time to spare. A few such incidents finally gave the Millers the idea of doing office deliveries regularly.

As it has turned out, this is as convenient for doctor as for patient.

Miller can keep his eye on the was stant p an in labor and still not neglect in the at other patients. Usually mother child are on their way home by lence in bulance about two hours after & delivery. Those who stay overnish (althou are charged neither room nor bo Relatives supply any necessar for surg meals.

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Dr. Miller thinks twice before sending any patient of his to a hou tal. He contends that physician perhaps general rely too much on hospital Miller g because they skimp on their on vide con physical facilities. As a result, the patient pays a bigger medical M and loses time. Miller's remedy: more diagnostic work-ups and treement in the doctor's own office.

#### Statistics Support Him

Dr. Miller believes the proof d his theories lies in his own practice. He likes, for instance, to compare 1950 death rates in Butler County. where he practices, with those in Jefferson County, which includes the city of Louisville with its specialists, hospitals, and medical school. Butler had 9.0 deaths per 1,000 people as compared with 10.6 per 1,000 in Jefferson. Butler had 0.9 deaths per 1,000 under a year old, as compared with 0.84 in lefferson.

Dr. Miller's practice seems to have heightened his professional stature. He is on the teaching staff of two medical schools-as professional lecturer in medicine at the University of Louisville, and as

he was litant professor of preventive medglee hine at Nashville's Meharry.

Specialists in Louisville and Nashher a de, he says, have enough confiby m dence in him to accept his work-ups fter the although at first they didn't). He vernish now send a patient to the city for surgery Sunday night, and the pecialist will operate on Monday porning. before

Although many specialists, and cians perhaps some G.P.'s, may think ospita Miller goes too far in trying to proeir ow vide complete medical care, his col-

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leagues in the American Academy of General Practice have high praise for his work. As Dr. Carroll Andrews of Sonoma, Calif., says: "He's a real missionary. He's done the things that we were told in medical school couldn't be done."

Adds U. R. Bryner of Salt Lake City, A.A.G.P. president-elect: "Miller is doing as high-class a job of practicing medicine as can be done in big-city hospitals. He's a shining example of what a country doctor can do."



"I've been waiting so long that I'm beginning to feel better."

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#### Our 'Free-for-All' V.A. Hospitals

At institutions like the one described here, more as more free medical care is being given the able-to-ps, veteran with a non-service-connected ailment

30. ARE YOU FINANCIALLY ABLE TO PAY NECESSARY EXPENSES OF HOSPITAL OR DOMICILIARY CARE OF YOU NO."

 On March 20, 1951, Francesco Mannarino was admitted as the first patient of the new \$5.8 million Veterans Administration hospital in Erie, Pa.

Much clapping of hands by the local press and radio greeted this event; but considerably less enthusiasm was displayed by Erie's 200-odd physicians. It's not that they didn't favor better medical care for local war-wounded. They just weren't convinced that the hospital had been built for that purpose alone. Their skepticism, like that of their colleagues the country over, was based on this disturbing fact:

Two-thirds of the 108,000 patients in V.A. hospitals today are getting free treatment for non-service-connected ailments. Yet the V. Nat keeps building toward an empire by a c 174 hospitals—the top figure presound ently authorized.

Why are veterans with non-services. ice-connected illnesses flooding V.A for exhospitals? Because most of them and vischronic and long-term cases when the can't afford private care, say veter local cans' organizations. If the V.A. didn' The care for them, it's claimed, some which other public agency would have to 130,000

A good many medical men a west I inclined to agree with this reasoning when applied to TB and neurops hospit chiatric cases, which account for it does about 65 per cent of the V.A. loss with about the other 35 p connecent? Couldn't many of these patter 3 for their own care?



Ouestion 30 [≼] on V.A. hospital application forms is the open-sesame for veterans with non-service-connected disorders. All they do is check 'NO," and they're admitted without further investigation. In Erie, a., V.A. hospital [♠], only 15 per cent of cases are service-connected.

the V. Nationally, the picture is obscured empire by a cloud of high-level claims and ure presounter claims. The best way to carpen the image is to narrow the non-servacus. How does the problem look, ding V. Air example, in Erie, now that the them arely's V.A. hospital has passed its asses what birthday? Has the skepticism of ay veter lead doctors been justified?

A. didn' The Eric Veterans Hospital, ed, some which serves the city of Eric (pop. have to 130,000) and surrounding northmen as west Pennsylvania, is one of ninety-easonin time general medical and surgical europs baspitals operated by the V.A. Since the surface of TB patients, its non-service and the surface are load is confined to the service of the 35 per cent group mentioned above.

From July to December, 1951, the hospital admitted 548 patients. Of these, only 15 per cent were treated for service-connected disorders. The remaining 85 per cent had non-service-connected ailments.

How many of this latter group could have paid for private hospitalization? Probably a good proportion of them.

To get into the hospital, the veteran must fill out an application form. Buried in small type is this question:

"Are you financially able to pay necessary expenses of hospital or domiciliary care?"

On the back of the form is a para-

By Roger Menges

graph pointing out the penalty for false statements. But this warning is strictly academic. A law passed by Congress in 1934 states that the veteran's word is sufficient evidence of his financial need. "We are not in a position to question the statement of a veteran," says Dr. Harrison S. Collisi, manager of the Erie Veterans Hospital. "All we're concerned with is his medical and legal eligibility."

#### Eyewitness Accounts

Erie doctors, however, are concerned with the veteran's financial means. And you don't have to talk to many of them to elicit comments like these:

"One of my patients, an engine watcher for the New York Central Railroad, needed hospitalization for a condition in no way connected with his war service. He had New York Central mutual benefit insurance and other policies that paid direct indemnity for illness. These policies wouldn't have covered his entire billing, but I was sure he'd have no trouble making up the difference. So I suggested that he go to St. Vincent's Hospital. The next thing I knew, he was up at the V.A."

¶ "A long-time patient of mine, a World War I veteran of substantial means, had to have an operation. When I suggested a local hospital, he told me he preferred the V.A. hospital. I pointed out that he could afford private care. 'Sure. I know,' he answered, 'but there's no use pay-

ing for what you can get for nothing."

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"A punch press operator cames me with a hernia that had develope after he got out of service. With hi insurance, an operation in one of our private hospitals would have cost him about \$15 in out-of-pocks expenses. That man was earning around \$75 a week. But he still in sisted on going to the V.A. hospital

The doctors say such free-loadin is by no means limited to vetera in the low-salaried brackets. The point out that recent recipients V.A. medical care in Erie have is cluded (1) "a leading State Stremerchant who could buy and a most any of us," (2) one of the city's councilmen, and (3) a log veterinarian.

Although the V.A. hospital's re ords tell nothing about the financi status of patients, they do indica that about one out of five carries we untary health insurance. (In addition, an undisclosed number has accident and health policies that pa the individual directly.)

#### Insurance for What?

How much of the cost of private hospitalization would such insurance cover? There are no exact figures but a sampling of a few cases in Entreveals that insurance would have paid on the average, 75 per cent of the total bill, leaving an average out-of-pocket cost to the veterant about \$170. The bills in these case ranged from \$300 to \$1,200.

noth Actually, insurance could pay for even greater percentage of the et of private hospitalization. For, eloped Erie doctors point out, V.A. care more expensive than private care, two reasons: (1) The average have ay in the Erie V.A. hospital (about pocke renty-nine days) is much longer rnin m in local private hospitals (unstill is ten days); and (2) V.A. care is spital mch more lavish.

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oadin "Nothing is done to hurry the etera eteran in Erie," says a V.A. consult-. The it. "Nothing is spared. They'll ents ake X-rays and lab tests till hell ave i zes over."

When the veteran carries volunry health insurance, the Erie V.A. spital attempts to collect from the surers. But some companies refuse pay, and the V.A. is reluctant to e, since its right to collect is based on an administrative interpretarather than a specific law. Bes that, a number of companies e policies with clauses that exer have benefits for hospitalization in a-supported institutions. In cases in these, the taxpayer is stuck.

Roughly a third of the working ople of Erie are employed by Gen-Electric. The company sponin insurance plan for most of its 11500 employes that provides (1) to \$175 for surgical operations; I up to \$10 a day, to a \$700 maxn, for hospitalization; (3) up to for special hospital services. It pays the disabled employe n \$22.50 to \$35 a week, up to enty-six weeks.

A good cushion against the costs of medical care? It would seem so. Yet a large number of the patients admitted to the Erie V.A. hospital are General Electric employes.

Of course, the \$64 question is simply this: What does the V.A. mean when it asks, "Are you financially able to pay necessary expenses of hospitalization?"

It means, says one Erie doctor, "that you can have a well-paying job, and that you can afford to buy such 'necessities' as a Studebaker convertible and a television set. But if your medical care imposes the slightest financial strain, then you'd better run to the V.A. and get it

Many doctors blame local veterans' organizations and their service officers for this interpretation. But the service officers, who advise vet-



erans, are indignant at such an accusation. They're likely to retort that the physician who complains about hospitalization of non-service-connected cases can't have much of a practice of his own.

Who, in the opinion of veterans' groups, cannot afford private care? "Most veterans can't," says a spokesman for one organization. "The majority are wage-earners and have families, and they should be entitled to V.A. hospital care. Unless a man is making \$4,000 or better a year, he simply cannot afford to go to a private institution."

But veterans' advisers point out that it's hard to tell in advance just who can meet private hospital bills. The length of treatment is often unpredictable, they say, and unforeseen complications may develop. Thus a prolonged hospitalization at private rates might bankrupt any-

one, they argue.

Free hospitalization is defended by the service officer of one organ-· ization as "a meager return" for what the veteran has suffered: "After all. the veteran was out there in combat stopping bullets while the civilian was coining money in a defense plant."

#### M.D.'s on Carpet

If anyone's to blame for the abuse of V.A. facilities, it may be the doctor himself, charges a high-placed official of the American Legion.

"Who fills out the medical part of the application form?" he asks.

"The local doctor. [So] doc themselves control to a great e who shall be patients."

"Oh, come now," answers Erie physician. "All I do is write the history, symptoms, lab findings, diagnosis. Suppose I refuse to this? The veteran simply takes the form to another private doctor to one of the men at the V.A. hom tal. By refusing, I would simply antagonizing a patient."

Some Erie doctors claim that the do their best to talk the veteran in o Mo going to a private hospital if he of of me afford it. But they report little a doctor

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Besides the ability-to-pay is Erie doctors gripe about the Vincrea hospital's waste and red tape. O branch M.D., for example, was supposed tree. give follow-up treatment to a va eran who'd been released from the stage v hospital. "It was six weeks before comple got the case summary," he say "The boys up there are past mast admini at one thing, believe me, and that has bee taking their time."

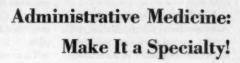
"It's the old Army game all on use phy again," says a V.A. consultan agencie "Why, you've almost got to fill a a directive to close the door behin

you.

"They've got two to a half-don of every kind of equipment, wheth it's needed or not. But they n to use it. If you stub your toe a go there for treatment, they're like as not to take a chest X-ray.

"None of the doctors here h been hurt ap- [MORE ON PAGE 18

92



Do it today, says this physician, or you'll be knuckling down to full lay control tomorrow

eran in Most doctors deplore lay control if he of of medicine; yet many of those same ittle a doctors are actually furthering it.

How?

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By permitting laymen to get an av issu the V increasingly secure grip on a vital ape. Obranch of the professional family prosed tree.

to a w Ever since medical care left the from tage when a little black bag was a s before complete health center, there has he same been a need for persons skilled in st master aministrative medicine. That need and that has been most acute not in Government installations (which usually e all ow me physicians), but in such civilian sultant gencies as hospitals, clinics, health to fill a imrance plans, school systems, etc. or behin Should top administrators in these

fields be physicians or laymen? Laymen have already carved out a comfortable niche in this new profession. And many physicians seem determined to make them even more comfortable.

Even the terminology is rigged against the doctor. The ordinary phrase is "medical administration," which sounds like a kind of administration. In fact, however, it's really "administrative medicine," which is obviously a branch of medicine. A layman could no more practice administrative medicine than internal medicine. But anyone from the foreman of a chain gang to a 5-&-10 manager can practice administration.

So let's begin, at least, by call-

nalf-doze by Barton Lawden, M.D.

t, wheth \*As a physician-administrator who holds an important post in a govy manag mment agency (and was formerly with a large medical association), ir toe a the writer prefers to use a pen name. His views do not necessarily rethey're feet those of MEDICAL ECONOMICS; but the editors gladly give space towhat they regard as a stimulating exposition of one side of a grow-L controversial issue.

X-rav.

ing administrative medicine by its right name.

Administrative medicine combines medical administration with certain special professional functions. The physician in an administrative post has all the duties of a lay official, and then some. He must cope with such problems as financing, personnel, repairs, statistics, maintenance, public relations, purchasing, office management, etc. But administrative medicine may also include these duties, which only a doctor can (or should) carry out:

¶ Appraising the efficiency of a medical staff;

¶ Approving the purchase of surgical or medical equipment;

¶ Determining the admissibility of a patient;

¶ Approving the discharge of a patient or the discontinuance of a line of treatment;

¶ Determining appropriate fees for doctors in health insurance programs;

¶ Regulating the frequency of visits or other medical services in various out-patient and medical insurance agencies;

¶ Hearing and judging grievances concerning alleged misconduct of, or incompetency of, physicians;

¶ Recruiting and assigning physicians;

¶ Assuming legal responsibility for medical decisions;

¶ Approving—or not approving relatively untried medical or surgical procedures; Making decisions on various come quasi-medical procedures (vently a bigtion, food, architectural change out fetc.) that have an effect on pater verage care.

Thus, administrative medicine and ghas a body of knowledge. It require prima specialized skills. It can be taughterate and learned. Its practitioners gove Do through experience. Any book of hospit medical history will reveal a steplan, studded roster of eminent physimedicians whose primary passports \$9,00 fame were contributions to this field be clo

In short, it's a bona fide specials for a and it should be recognized as on ment. It lends itself well, for instance, too, it the organization of a board of ecomm aminers. Experience and training on requirements can be readily forms work. lated and objectively measured. It was such a board limited itself to M.D.'s divert there would soon accrue a nucleural tall of doctors with unimpeachable statistics in the new specialty. After a decade or so, it would be a rare layman bax: who could compete with physicians. All for key administrative assignments now be

Now come the big "buts":

Will administrative salaries at tract good physicians? Is desk work by the waste of medical training? Why can't laymen continue to handle that the purely administrative functions? There's an answer to every one of those questions.

Take salaries, for example: The ing ou biggest earned incomes today go be in of top business administrators. The pridating vate physician's gross income man helpful sound upper-crust; but his net in As a

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n varianceme puts him many notches below (vental big-company executive. Most rechange out figures-for 1949-show an n patie erage net income among general metitioners of only about \$9,000. edicine and general practitioners are the

t require primary source of physician-admine taughtistrators.

ers grow Does the chief executive of a large book o hospital, a large health insurance al a steplan, a large health department, or nt physimedical agency earn more than sports 189,000? Nearly twice as much would this field be closer to the average; and that's specials for a forty-hour week-with retired as one ment plan thrown in! Remember, tance, thoo, that physicians would generally rd of a command higher salaries than layrainimmen for comparable administrative y formework.

sured. Il Next objection: It isn't right to M.D. divert our meager supply of medinucleural talent into "routine" desk work. able stallere lies one of the great hoaxes of ter a de the century. Let's take a look at that

e lavman hoax:

hysicians All sorts of well-meaning people nments now buzz around the doctor, each amious to relieve him of some of his ries at "outine." The nurse wants to do the esk work hypodermics (and lately the intrag? Why remouses and blood pressures) so handle that the doctor can apply his talents nctions to higher things. The dietitian—as a one of service to the poor overworked docter-spares him the chore of workble: The ing out diets. A technician relieves ay go to him of the onerous job of manipu-The prilating equipment. Everyone is so

net is As a result, we've reached a stage

where most of the people working on patients are laymen. The one thing still reserved for the physician is legal liability for malpractice if something goes wrong.

The medical administrator began -quietly and humbly-as a clerk. A doctor "headed" the hospital. But somebody decided that the M.D. should devote all his valuable time to the sacred calling of sitting at the bedside.

The clerk began to handle such details as ordering supplies and worrying about the heating equipment. As time went on, the senior clerk became a steward; then a superintendent; eventually an "executive director." Now when the doctor wants to order a ballistocardiograph or an oscillometer, he must satisfy his former clerk that it's a good investment for the institution.

Voluntary health insurance plans,



"Dinner is served."

me marhelpful.

many of them under medical society auspices, started out as amiable arrangements between doctors and patients for financing the cost of illness. A few clerks helped out in the office. Somewhere along the line, though, the doctor was shunted to the jejune dignity of a seat on a medical advisory board—and administrative control fell into the hands of the erstwhile clerks.

Laymen now write the publicity, handle promotion, calculate premiums, and set the fees. Fee setting, of course, is theoretically worked out with the medical advisory group. But how theoretically!

A lay administrator presents a graph showing that \$150 appendectomy fees will make the entire plan "actuarially unsound," whereas \$85 fees will keep it in the black. The medical advisers don't know enough about finance and administration to challenge the figures. They don't want to bankrupt the plan-so the lay administrator has the last word.

Medical practice today is becoming increasingly a corporate operation. If it isn't a large private practice group, it's a foundation, or a vast hospital out-patient department, or a labor union health service, or the V.A. home-town plan, or Blue Cross, or commercial insurance, or Blue Shield. More often than not, effective operational control rests in the hands of laymen. No matter how the operation is organized, though, some people need to be reminded that its reason for existence is to

give medical service to human he ings. And that's the job of the doctor

Ironically enough, the agencie most protective of the doctor's thority over medical procedure have been units of government. De spite repeated pressure, the Arm the Navy, the Public Health Service and most state hospital systems has insisted that physicians retain and bene trol of their hospitals.

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Since the induction of the presu Chief Medical Director, the V. | 0 |o has appointed physicians to head a cone nearly all its newly built hospital tors, When the V.A. does not name a ice is M.D. to manage a hospital, it's un sive ally because the medical department that i can't find a physician sufficient cal m versed in administrative medicine. benefit

Which takes us back to the point of this discussion: the need in presid trained physician-administrator eriou Why should doctors allow layment al pro take over key functions just been laymen consider them "routine?

The lay argument runs something like this: A doctor isn't equipped to select laundry equipment, floorway or cuts of steak. How can he kno whether pillows should be stuffe with duck feathers or goose feat

This argument is confusing-an it's intended to confuse. Actual staff decisions of the sort mention are based on the recommendation Dr. Par of technicians anyway, whether to bulletin Medical head man is a layman or a phy cian. (Does the average lay super entitled tendent know [MORE ON PAGE 16 Paul." P

#### Health Plan Rocked by Fee Frauds

e Army But it's cleaning house now, Service and the end results may tain con benefit doctors everywhere

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e presen the VA • lolted sharply by charges of dishead a conesty among its participating dochospital fors, the California Physicians' Servname a ice is now in the throes of an inten-, it's un give clean-up drive. To the extent partme that its efforts are successful, medifficient al men all over the country will edicine benefit.

the poil Says John W. Cline, recent A.M.A. need in president: "The publicity has had a nistratus prious initial effect upon the mediayment of profession and upon Blue Cross t became and Blue Shield plans . . . But I beutine? I live the net result will be good." Here, in brief, is the story:

uipped Revelations of wrongdoing in floorway CPS. made headlines not only in he las California but throughout the nae stude in early last spring. They started with the disclosure that some 200 actors-mostly in the Los Angeles sing-an were cheating C.P.S. out of Actual are than \$1 million a year.

nentione The initial charge was made by endation it. Paul D. Foster, editor of the nether to Mulletin of the Los Angeles County a phys Medical Association, in an editorial estitled "Robbing Peter to Pay PAGE 18 fanl." Pulling no punches, Dr. Fos-

ter called the activities of the 200 doctors outright "larceny."

The California Physicians' Service had in its possession sworn statements from patients and "photostatic copies of files and conclusive evidence which show the fraudulent tactics being used," Foster wrote. Most of the cheating, he said, fell into three major categories: overuse of the service, abuse of it, and outright fraud (which consisted mainly of billings for services never performed). It put one more obstacle in the way of honest physicians trying to give medical care on a prepaid, low-cost basis.

While the disclosures were greeted with horror and consternation, both C.P.S. and the California Medical Association promised swift, vigorous action. Less than three weeks after the story broke, C.P.S. filed the first of what it said would be a number of suits against doctors accused of wrongdoing.

The initial suit, a civil action filed in Los Angeles Municipal Court, was against a Long Beach physician whom C.P.S. charged with violation of his contract in making false

By Carl Dyster \*The author is science editor of the Los Angeles Mirror.

### For a Weeping Dermatitis

#### HISTADYL and SURFACAINE

Antiallergic Anesthetic Absorbent

#### For a Dry Dermatitis

CREAM

#### HISTADYL and SURFACAINE

Antiallergic Anesthetic Vanishing Cream



Eli Lilly and Company Indianapolis 6, Indiana, U. S. A.





Soothe summer's sting with

LOTION or CREAM

## Histadyl and Surfacaine

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Pus Action thims for fictitious surgical services. The complaint asked specific recovery of \$332.40 and stated that C.P.S. believed about \$2,600 more was also the thing. The exact amount was not brown, it added, because the document of the transfer of the transfer

C.P.S. turned over to the Los Angeles County Medical Association at the same time two other cases in which there appeared to be evidence of fraud (the first doctor sued is not a member of the association). And it referred additional cases to its attorneys for action in the near future.

Meanwhile, a statement was issued by Dr. H. Gordon MacLean, then president of the California Medical Association, which spongers C.P.S. Said Dr. MacLean:

"Other actions against other docters no doubt will follow, since attimeys for the California Physicins' Service have been instructed take any action deemed necesty at any time."

Our legal action—harsh though thay be—is our guarantee to the ablic of our continuing belief in the and other types of voluntary with insurance."

#### Public Asks Questions

Action by the C.P.S. in routing of the few unscrupulous doctors in it membership has given Californians a yardstick for measuring organized medicine's sincerity. Doctors have insisted on their right to police their own profession; and the Cali-

fornia clean-up will serve as a demonstration of how effectively they can do so.

C.P.S. was set up in 1939 by the California Medical Association as an answer to proposals for a state medical-care system. Last year it paid out a total of more than \$18 million in benefits. In a politically volatile state, where social experiment is the rule rather than the exception, C.P.S. has won the admiration even of those who, with Governor Earl Warren, favor some form of state-supported medical-care program.

C.P.S. trustees regard it as particularly unfortunate, therefore, that revelations of irregularities on the part of some of its physician-members should have come at a time when the plan is bedeviled by numerous other difficulties.

#### Other C.P.S. Problems

Dr. Donald Cass, president of the C.P.S. board of trustees, reported in April that C.P.S. had lost more than 245,000 members since its peak in December, 1950, when 1,-029,408 were on its subscriber rolls. This meant a drop of nearly 25 per cent in a little over a year.

Much of this was due to a split in Southern California between C.P.S. and the Blue Cross hospital plan. Until August, 1950, the two plans worked together. Now they are competing.

C.P.S. is also getting tough competition now from private insurance companies and from closed-panel













emotional disturbance

pressure, diet, work, worry,
emotional disturbances, visceroneurosis
cause Nervous Indigestion...

offers effective, comfortable, sustained relief from pain, cramps, general discomfort due to functional gastrointestinal spasm. In clinical studies 1, 2, 3 BENTYL gave gratifying to complete relief in 308 of 338 cases, yet was "... virtually free from undesirable side effects."

#### EACH CAPSULE OR TEASPOONFUL SYRUP CONTAINS:



BENTYL 10 mg.
For safe, double-spasmolysis
BENTYL 10 mg.
with PHENOBARBITAL 15 mg.
When synergistic sedation is desired

Dosage—ADULTS: 2 capsules or 2 teaspoonfuls syrup 3 times daily, before or after meals. If necessary, repeat dose at bedtime. IN INFANT COLIC: ½ to 1 teaspoonful syrup 3 times daily before feeding.<sup>4</sup>



New York • CINCINNATI • Torons
1. Hock, C. W.: J. Mod. Assn. Ga. 40:22, 1951 •

Hock, C. W.; J. Med. Assn. G. 40:22, 1951
 Hufford, A. R.; J. Mich. St. Med. Sec. 49:1306, 1950
 S. Chamberlin, D. T.; Gastroenterology 17:224, 1951
 A. Pakula, S. F.; Postgrad. Med.

# Isatin-the new laxative principle

In 1950, a Harroweg research feant isolated and identified a diphenyl isatre as the princip laxative conne

of prunes. A synthetic amaiogue of the Isatin identified in prunes was then evaluated physiologically and pharmacologically. Like nature's isatin it was found to supplement the colloidal and emollient effects of prunes by gently stimulating perislasis, and did so without any undesirable identified.

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### PRULOSE COMPLEX LIQUID

the new liquid form of ISATIX activated moist bulk—combines ISATIX with a prune concentrate and sedium carboxymethylcellulose, for the safe treatment of functional constipution.

PRUIOSE COMPLEX Liquid is the flavorful and extremely palatable constipution corrective for all patients, from pediatric to geriatric.

PRULOSE COMPLEX Liquid la available

DOSAGE: I or 2 tables poorfuls with a tall glass of water, twice daily preferably after breakfast and before extring, until normal elimination postabilished. The design may then be reduced. Notes A biggisthist intule should be maintained.



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plans (like Henry J. Kaiser's Pernanette Foundation). And labornanagement welfare plans have ken additional large numbers of abscribers from C.P.S.

There's another factor, too: A umber of the 11,500 doctors serving C.P.S. have long been dissatisfied with it. They complain about the red tape and the low fees, which re undoubtedly responsible in part for the claim-padding.

Some of these doctors have almady resigned. Now, in the wake the scandal, more are threatening pull out (though C.P.S. denies hat any significant number have one so yet). A few doctors—fortuately, very few—even go so far as a gue that it might be best to the down C.P.S. and forget the hole thing.

Most of the California Medical sociation's 11,000 members, of urse, take a more considered view. By realize the tremendous stake vate medicine has in the volunhealth insurance system and the prepared to do whatever is sarry to treat its ills and to assit a healthy future.

special study committee, headby Dr. Wilbur Bailey, president he Los Angeles County Medical sciation, is now giving C.P.S. a rough going-over. It hinted retly that it might recommend, or other things, an abandont, or at least a modification, of S. services in the home and of-This, while remaining a "service" plan, C.P.S. would move toward provision of medical care in hospitals only.

Such a move would confirm the initial reservations a number of medical men had about extending health insurance plans—voluntary or not—to cover services performed outside hospitals. Home and office services, these men maintain, are "bad insurance," for they invite overuse and abuse.

How effective is the clean-up thus far?

As this is written, C.P.S. has one civil action pending in court, and restitution has been made in three other cases. At least two of the doctors involved in the latter three cases, it appears, will be ousted from the society; and if the State Board of Medical Examiners also takes disciplinary action, the licenses of the doctors may be suspended or revoked. No criminal actions have been brought by law enforcement agencies, although the state's Attorney General has asked for a review of the whole scandal.

Meanwhile, "the C.P.S. investigation is going on and will be continued as long as it appears necessary," says Dr. Lewis A. Alesen, current president of the California Medical Association.

But some medical men-among them Drs. Foster and Bailey-seem to feel that C.P.S. is not doing all it could and is not acting as swiftly and as vigorously as it should. Dr. Bailey, for instance, has criticized

### for Control of Hypertension



### Apresoline

Hydrochloride (brand of hydralmine hydrochloride)

Apresoline is a relatively safe, single antihypertensive drug with no serious many cases—complete control in some. It is mended that Apresoline be used in those hypertensive patients who have as adequately controlled by conventional regimens (diet, mild sedation, rest, etc.) following important considerations should be of interest in general practice:

Effective in essential hypertension with fixed levels, early malignant hypertension, toxemiss of pregnancy and acute glomerulonephritis.

Provides gradual and sustained reduction of blood pressure with no dangerous, abrupt fall on oral administration.

Affords uniform rate of absorption and infrequent dosage adjustments. Increases renal plasma flow in marketon to the decrease associated with other lay sive drugs.

Side effects often disappear as then; it tinued or can be ameliorated with alimedication.

Produces significant relaxation of card

Complete information regarding manner of use and clinical application available on my

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the service for not furnishing the medical associations concerned with more of its evidence on dishonest doctors, so that disciplinary action can be expedited.

"We can't go through C.P.S. books," he points out. "And until we get the evidence, there is nothing we in the medical associations can do."

Dr. Foster, for his part, insists that allowing offenders guilty of fraud to clear the slate by making financial restitution is "letting them off too easily." Like many others, he feels that only by taking appropriate action in the courts can C.P.S. convince the public of its determination to stamp out racketeering.

On the advice of its attorneys, the service has not given out the specific number of cases in which it believes restitution is due.

A total of \$4,240.02 has been retovered from the four cases acted upon to date, according to C.P.S. Some \$2,250 was recovered from me doctor, lesser amounts from the other three.

This seems to confirm what C.P.S. pokesmen have indicated unofficially—that the amount of money involved is far less than the \$1 million gure originally cited.

It cannot pass unnoticed that the bur cases in which C.P.S. has taken ution are a far cry from the 200 or more instances of cheating mentioned in the Foster editorial.

Chief reason for the absence of further court suits, C.P.S. explains,

is that many of the 200 doctors mentioned were guilty largely of overuse of the service rather than of actual fraud. While the doctors made unnecessary visits, referred patients to themselves, and performed X-ray and laboratory work not required, the C.P.S. board of trustees is frankly skittish about interfering with what the medical profession considers its prerogatives. The board prefers, it says, not to appear to dictate "proper" amounts of medical attention.

When the scandal first became public, C.P.S. had completed investigations on only three physicians against whom it had evidence that would stand up in court. Even when fraudulence is strongly suspected, it is often difficult to obtain "hard" legal evidence, spokesmen for the service point out.

In defending their decision to seek restitution as the first course of action, they maintain that C.P.S., with the help of the doctors, can clean its own house. And restitution, they add, does not grant offenders immunity from further action by law enforcement agencies, by the Board of Medical Examiners, or by professional conduct committees.

The present investigative procedure employed by C.P.S. has not been disclosed. But the questionnaire that helped expose the racketeering in the first place read, with minor variations, as follows:

"Dear Member:

"May we please have four min-

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t, etc.

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Obocell greatly simplifies the ordeal of a reducing regimen in the management of obesity. The unique double action of Obocell (1) suppresses bulk (hollow) hunger and (2) curbs the appetite. Obocell also produces a feeling of

well-being, thus combating fatigue and irritability which are commonly encountered when food is restricted. Patients on Obocell therapy eat less, do not violate their diet, lose weight and are satisfied and happy.

# A COMBINED HUNGER AND APPETITE DEPRESSANT OF COMBINED HUNGER AND APPETITE DEPRESSANT APPETITE DEPRESSAN

Each Obecell tablet contains Dextro-Amphetamine Phosphate, 5 mg.; Methylcullulese, 150 mg.

Now available OBOCELL LIQUID . . . a new palatable syrup for patients who prefer liquid medication.

Dose: Obocell is given three times daily one hour before meals (3 to 6 tablets daily

or 3 teaspoonfuls to 3 tablespoonfuls of liquid daily in a full glass of water).

Supplied: Obocell Tablets in bottles of 100, 500, 1000; Obocell Liquid in pints.

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Research to Serve Your Practice

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"Like most companies, we perilically conduct independent aulically confirmation items and to help authentite our records.

"So . . . will you please help us, ad our auditing firm, by briefly anwering the following questions:

"1. Have you received medical re in the last six months?

"2. If so, who was your physi-

"3. What were the months during hich you received care?

"4. Approximately how many isits were made each month?

"5. Please describe briefly, in our own words, the nature of your less or accident.

"6. What type of treatment did u receive?"

This form letter was sent to paints who appeared to have topevy expense records with certain historians. And it brought results.

in one instance, for example, it is found that a doctor had billed a nient for surgery and subsequent dee calls in California while the pent had actually been in New let City.

loints of view among California inters on the fee frauds scandal mixed. Some believe that embrassing situations like this are invalue when physicians get invoked in socio-economic problems by ne not equipped to deal with.

Some say that in the interest of "good public relations," the story should have been hushed up. But most physicians, though understandably distressed, seem to spot a silver lining. Bringing this situation into the open, they say, will help preclude others like it—to the eventual benefit of the public and profession alike. ("With the publicizing of these evils," says a C.P.S. spokesman, "there will be, for example, fewer cases of improper billing.")

#### Effect on Subscribers

Reactions of C.P.S. subscribers seemed to center from the start on two main points:

1. What was C.P.S. going to do about the crooked doctors?

2. Would subscribers lose money because of the frauds?

Now most members appear to have accepted the explanation that since C.P.S. is a service-type health insurance plan, no patients have been "robbed." It's become apparent even to the lay public that the chief sufferers have been doctors themselves; the dishonest physicians have actually cheated their colleagues, by by taking more than their share from a common pool.

There has, consequently, been no wave of subscriber withdrawals because of the scandal, C.P.S. reports. Instead, a number of members have expressed their continuing loyalty and have offered friendly suggestions for handling the situation.

Perhaps the most important sin-

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gle aspect of the episode—and one that observers feel was not lost upon the public—is that the initial disclosure of fraud came from the medical profession itself. It was undoubtedly a wise move for doctors to admit honestly that there was some dirt in the house and to sun it out into the open instead of un a rug. In the process, as some proview it, at least, they may actual have done more to boost their sun with the public than to depress

#### Planning Your Vacation, Hmm?

Any doctor can plan, says this optimist. If, however, you really want to go...

 A vacation is something a doctor plans nine months ahead and postpones nine minutes before he's supposed to leave,

All legal advice to the contrary, the surest way to get a vacation is to fall suddenly and seriously ill in La Jolla while hurrying to make a house call in Hoboken. This accidental situation develops from a strange series of coincidences:

One day you just happen to put your hibiscus sport shirt, yachting cap, and open-toed sandals in a valise. Your wife wants you to drive her downtown on the way to your first house call. And the kids ask to go along for the ride.

You head for the center of town

when—wham! The road switches you and you are pointed southwe Somehow, this circumstance does come to your attention until 3,00 miles later when the children and denly remark that Hoboken an never like this. The shock of what happened causes you to collapse a beach-side hotel.

All vacations other than this are fire one have a time of conception, period of gestation, a moment of parturition—and a high percents of stillbirths. Titillating yourse with talk about getting away from it all gets you nowhere if hospita appointments do not permit. At a works out, even months you're on at Hospital A, odd months at Hospital B. Hospital B is smaller that Hospital A, but Hospital B is the more important to you. On the other hand, Doctor C can cover you at

By Theodore Kamholts, MJ

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71/2 gr. (0.5 Gm.) BLUE CAPSULES CHLORAL HYDRATE - Follows

lasting from five to eight hours, usually free from undesirable after-effects. Pulse and respiration are slowed DESIRABLE SLEEP in the same manner as in normal sleep. Reflexes are not abolished and the patient can be readily aroused.3 "CHLORAL HYDRATE produces a normal type of sleep, and is rarely followed by 'hangover'."1

> Dosage: One to two 71/2 gr., or two to four 31/4 gr. capsules at bedtime.

#### HYDRATE -Fellows

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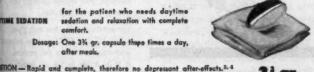
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for the patient who needs daytime sedation and relaxation with complete comfort.

Dosage: One 3% gr. capsule these times a day, after meals.



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3% gr. (0.25 Gm.) Blue and white capsules, . . bottles of 24's and 100's 71/2 gr. (0.5 Gm.) Blue capsules .. . bottles of 50's

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In the prevention and treatment of varicose veins, phlebitis, and other condition requiring support of leg structures, prescribe ACE ELASTIC HOSIERY.

BECTON, DICKINSON AND COMPANY RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY Hospita with har You madozen of your var minus '

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be stutravel a ed to h Hospital B if that doesn't conflict with his own time at Hospital D. You must also consider your half-lozen expectant mothers, for whom your vacation is only D day plus or minus 7.

In the long run, you settle on a time that's poor for you, your wife, and your children, but reasonably convenient for the rest of the world. Yet this needn't discourage you; for whenever you go you'll find that it's the rainy season, or that the beaches are snowbound, or the pools are dry from drought.

#### **Choosing the Place**

The next problem is where to go. Actually, this not your problem at all; because no matter what place you name, your family will think up twenty good reasons for panning it. Either they've been there before ad are sick of it, or they've never been there but they've heard it's wful. Anyway, the wrong people go there. Or there aren't enough of the right sex. The crowd is too young or too old. They do or they don't dress for dinner.

Since you were allowed the privilege of setting the time, the family demands the prerogative of setting the place. All this leaves you is the dibious pleasure of a smug smile when the complaints start rolling in midway through the vacation.

Is as is most unlikely—you should be suck about where to go, the tavel agencies are more than pleased to help you out. They shower you with seductive folders and will plan complete vacations "at ridiculously low prices that you would never have dreamed possible." Of course, if you want a room with a window, there's an additional charge of twenty bucks a day. And if you'd care to make any of those interesting side trips to the interior of, to the top of, or through something, you double the amount.

#### Outfitting the Family

Clothing is no problem for the doctor either. But it holds the feminine contingent of the family enthralled. One school of thought suggests that the women buy their vacation clothes at regular intervals over the entire vacation-planning period, thus spreading joy to the chronological maximum. The hitch is that any garment bought more than a week before leaving is old; and for a vacation one must, of course, have something new. The other school encourages the little ladies to buy all their clothes in a last-minute orgy. Then if vacation plans must unexpectedly be canceled, the pain comes before the happy anesthesia has worn off.

Regardless of which school the girls belong to, it's safe to say that whatever clothes they buy will be wrong and too few; so the minute they arrive, the shopping spree begins all over again. This despite the baffling fact that of the ten assorted pieces of luggage you are carrying, you have unrestricted use of only

one-half of the smallest piece and must tote your razor and toothbrush in your pocket.

#### Who'll Cover For You?

Now consider who'll cover your practice for you while you're away: Of the five doctors who might do so, Doctor A hasn't got privileges in your hospital, you don't like Doctor B, you can't trust Doctor C, and Doctor D is already covering for Doctor E.

Doctor A could make your house calls except that he's 75 and doesn't like to make house calls any more. Doctor C won't think of covering your practice anyway, since he was mortally offended when you let Doctor B cover it two years ago. Doctor B won't walk on the same side of the street with you because a patient of yours married his nurse when he covered you last. Doctor D is leaving for the army midway during your vacation. And you can't ask Doctor E because he's your chief.

Actually, though, this is really no problem. You simply call Doctor F in a near-by state. He's glad to cover you, even though he lives sixty-three miles away, because you promise to cover for him in turn.

Gradually, in advance of your leaving, you have to prepare your patients for the fact that you will be away. You begin by talking vaguely about needing a rest. You underline it dramatically by holding several office hours unshaven. Pretty soon you narrow it down: "I need a rest be-

ginning a week from Thursday at 2:30 in the afternoon."

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When your women patients object and weep because they cannot think of exposing their dietary indiscretions to a stranger, it's time to glance down shyly and say you're going to celebrate your twenty-fifth anniversary. In the women's league, this sentimental gambit never fails. After all, their own husbands never remember how many years they've been married.

As the hysteria at your imminent departure increases, you can even let fall the suggestion that it's really your wife who needs the rest. That does it!

The next items in planning your vacation are purely technical: You visit your lawyer, sign a bunch of papers, prepare your will, let him get your estate in order, and give him a nice fat fee.

You then call the plumber, capenter, and electrician and have both home and office put in moth balls. Despite all these precautions, you can be sure that your sterilize will be burned out before you return and that you will need a new refrigerator.

The last technical step is to be row money on your life insurance, take out a second mortgage on you house, and wipe out your saving account. Now you're ready to goor almost ready.

The time is M minutes minus 9an interval just long enough for a

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bell to break loose. The calamity hat threatens you may be anything from double pneumonia in your oungster to having your rich uncle frop in from Alaska. It's during this critical period that preparedness is the watchword.

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Luckily, you're not defenseless. Here are several things you can do:

#### Steal Away

First and foremost, rip out the telephone nine minutes before you leave. This spares you emergency hemorrhoidectomies, appeals from relatives for money to save the family factory, and warnings from radiolistening neighbors that the area you're heading into is one of epig your demic pediculosis.

> Don't answer doorbells. You then won't receive the telegram recalling you to active duty. You won't have

to suture the lacerated scalp of the boy next door. Nor will you be forced to make an exit diagnosing hepatoma of the liver.

Don't take in the morning mail. You then won't learn that you've been appointed this month's chairman of the Bubonic Plague Subcommittee of the State Hygiene Association. Nor will you see the raft of new bills that would make the whole vacation impossible.

Don't pick up the newspaper. You may read what happened to the stock market. Or you may spot headlines about a new world crisis that's guaranteed to make you feel like Nero fiddling while Rome burns.

In short, close the door. Lock it from the outside. Be deaf and blind even when a car and truck crash headlong on your corner.

You're off!

END

#### Love for Sale

 A psychiatric patient was regaling me with her many amorous adventures, sparing no details. In each case, it seemed, she had, after consummation of intimacies, remarked to her gentleman of the moment how nice it would be to have a new dress or a new item of furniture for her apartment; and in each case the gentleman had proved a gentleman.

As delicately as I could, I pointed out that this was simply a modified form of prostitution. As the import of my words sank in, my patient's anger mounted gradually but visibly. Finally it burst forth:

"What the hell do you expect me to do-give it away?"

-M.D., MICHIGAN



#### Color TV Goes to Medical School

Remember how the surgeon's back spoiled your view of the operation in your school days? Things are different non

 Thanks to color television, students at the University of Kansas Medical Center now get a surgeon'seye picture of operations without developing eyestrain or jostling each other. Reason: Last fall, Kansas became the first medical school in the country to inaugurate a regular color-TV program for students. Since then, the idea has won the hearty approval of both students and faculty.

Under the Kansas set-up, as man as forty students can gather arou a single receiver for a clear view an operation. And color TV also he lansas advantages over other instruction is w media, such as movies.

Says one student: "It's the diffe ence between seeing the World & the setries in a newsreel and over T swell a On television you don't know who h time, going to win." Faculty members, also includes impressed, observe that the trations

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Camera in overhead mount [V] transmits picture of operative site to television screens in auditorium. [€] Classroom professor uses audio circuit to relay students' questions to operating surgeon, who wears hearing-aid-type receiver and throat microphone.

is nothing like an operation-in-progress for demonstrating how an experienced surgeon meets an emergency.

Nor is there much room for comprison between Kansas' present stem and the black-and-white TV rmerly in use at the school. It takes olor to show students exactly how isues appear in life.

Because color TV is expensive, ther schools may think twice before imping on the bandwagon. But V also h Linsas officials feel that their sysis well worth the \$35,000 it cost binstall and the \$8,000 annual runexpense. They point out that World S bet-up is used for post-graduate over T well as undergraduate instruction. now who h time, they say, the program will mbers, include non-surgical demonthat the strations. END



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#### A.M.A. Splits Over Health Commission

Delegates finally patch up the rift by adopting a waitand-see attitude toward the Magnuson group's report

It was an advance press release from Washington that provided the park. Medical leaders in Chicago first saw it on Sunday, the day before the A.M.A. House of Delegates convened. And as they read it, they began to burn. Said the release:

The average American doctor loem't need a "\$100,000-a-year pubc relations firm to keep the Amerim people from biting him in the Dr. Paul B. Magnuson, Chairm of the President's Commission the Health Needs of the Nation, clared Tuesday night . . . In an vious reference to the American edical Association's public relans firm of Whitaker and Baxter, ich he has charged on a number occasions with diehard opposition the President's Commission, Dr. enuson said: "To attack it [the mmission] as a political device, prejudge it and subject it to deroton before it has had a chance to ction, is un-American and unEver since this commission was established, A.M.A. officers had criticized the President's motives in setting it up. They had refrained, by and large, from criticizing the commission itself. But last month—apparently stirred by the press release quoted above—they cut loose a searing blast at the commission's chairman, its procedures, and its forthcoming end-of-the-year report.

What happened after that makes a unique case history in medical policy-making. For one thing, the A.M.A. delegates split down the middle on the first vote taken as to whether they should support their officers. For another thing, the subsequent debate was enlivened by possibly the sharpest face-to-face exchanges ever heard in A.M.A. circles.

And finally, the delegates—divided over the apparent choice of repudiating their leaders or repudiating the Magnuson Commission—were drawn together again by a skillfully-written reference committee

By R. Cragin Lowis

The commission consists of fourteen private citizens (including five physicians) chosen by Dr. Magnuson and appointed by the President. Its assignment is to "make a critical study of our total health requirements... and recommend courses of action to meet these needs." Its deadline is Dec. 29, 1952.

### Isn't safe, gradual, prolonged as



Nitranitol provides it . . .
permitting hypertensives to resume more normal live

What's more, therapeutic dosages of NITRANITOL can be maintained over long periods of time . . . without frequent checkups . . . without worry about possible toxic effects.

NITRANITOL is the universally prescribed drug in the management of essential hypertension.



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When vasodilation alone is indicated. Nitranitol. (% gr. mannitol beanitrate.)

When sedation is desired. Nitranitol with Phenobarbital. (% gr. phenobarbital combined with % gr. mannitol hexanitrate.)

For extra protection against hazards of capillary fragility. Nitrantiol with Phenobarbital and Rutin. (Combines 20 mg. rutin with above formula.)

When the threat of cardiac failure exists, Nitranital with Phenobarbital and Theophylline. (\$ gr. mannital bexanitrate combined with % gr. phenobarbital and 1% grs. theophylline.)

NEW . . . For refractory cases of hypertension. Nitranitol P.V. (% gr. mannitol hexanitrate combined with % gr. phenobarbital and 1 mg. Veratrum viride alkaloidal fraction – biologically standardized for hypotensive activity.)

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when pain, anxiety, and restlessness aggravate each other.

Each compressed product contains:

Phenobarbital ..... gr. ¼
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report that managed to avoid both extremes.

All this overshadowed nearly everything else that went on in Chicago last month. And because neither daily newspapers nor official journals could carry the full story, the following account may prove of special interest to the doctors back home:

#### Opening-Day Blast

The parade to the firing line was led by Dr. John W. Cline of San Francisco, the retiring A.M.A. president. Dr. Cline raked over the "politically inspired appointment of the President's Commission." There was convincing evidence, he said, that "it was created for the purpose of removing a very troublesome issue from public consideration during an election year."

This was familiar stuff to the delegates. Not so Dr. Cline's next three points, the third of which didn't appear in his prepared text:

1. The commission's procedure is not compatible with fair presentation of the facts." Its digests of panel discussions "have the appearance of preconceived editorialized opinions of the person or persons preparing the abstracts."

The commission's report "may have all the misleading and dangerous attributes of a snap diagnosis... probably will reflect the preconcived ideas of a majority of the commission."

3. The commission's chairman

"has directed bitter criticism at the American Medical Association, and we can no longer ignore that variety of attack. There seems to be [on the chairman's part] a planned assumption of omniscience in medical matters... Upon what meat does Caesar feed, that he has grown so great?"

#### The Furey Thrust

This brought the delegates up on the edge of their chairs. They stayed there, too, during a follow-up thrust delivered immediately thereafter by Dr. Warren W. Furey of Chicago. Acting with the advance knowledge and unofficial approval of the A.M.A. trustees, Dr. Furey introduced a hotly worded resolution enlarging on Dr. Cline's sentiments. What's more, he asked for immediate action on it.

The House of Delegates promptly resolved itself into a committee of the whole and pondered such "whereases" as these:

¶ The commission's report "must of necessity be a snap diagnosis which can only confuse and mislead the American people."

¶ Dr. Magnuson "has used his office repeatedly in recent weeks . . . for unfactual and bitter attacks on the medical profession."

¶ Dr. Magnuson "has become an unwitting captive of the forces of socialization, and is performing a damaging disservice both to his profession and to the medical welfare of the American people."

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maxed by the "resolveds." In these the delegates were asked to "publicly disapprove of Dr. Magnuson's unwarranted attacks on the leader-ship of American medicine" and to express their "complete lack of confidence in the Truman Commission headed by Dr. Magnuson, which is a politically-inspired agency of the Government."

#### Doctor to the Defense

At this point, the Furey resolution seemed about to be passed by acclamation. But a new voice called for the floor; and what Dr. Russel V. Lee had to say in the next twelve minutes made a lot of difference.

Dr. Lee, a group practitioner from Palo Alto, Calif., spoke both as an A.M.A. delegate and as a member of the Magnuson Commission. The Furey resolution, he said, "relects intolerance and injustice . . . We have been warned about snap diagnosis; yet you are asked in this resolution to make a snap diagnosis. lurge you to adopt a judicial, scienthe attitude toward the commisin, and to reserve judgment on its final report. I assure you that this commission will serve no political purpose whatsoever; it will not help other party . . .

As for the pointed remarks attributed to Dr. Magnuson, Dr. Lee aid: "It is not a crime, to my mind, to criticize some of the activities of the A.M.A. Such criticism should not be curtailed. We must guard against tyranny within our own or-

ganizations as well as against tyranny in Government. We must guard the freedom of expression . . . "

When Dr. Lee finished, there was a moment of thoughtful silence. Then other delegates called for the floor, and the speaker recognized Dr. Robert L. Novy of Detroit. He moved that the Furey resolution be tabled—consigned to the shelf without further debate—and, almost immediately, it was. The vote: 85 delegates for tabling, 77 delegates against.

This narrow squeak was viewed as a sensation by the press. The delegates had been "split into warring factions," according to the Chicago Tribune. The tabling, said the New York Times, "was widely interpreted as an open repudiation by the policy-making body of the point of view of . . . the leadership of the association."

Actually, many delegates voted down the Furey resolution simply to gain time for discussion. They soon had their chance. It was introduced again that afternoon and sent to a reference committee. Next morning, when Chairman Walter E. Vest of Huntington, W. Va., opened the hearings, more than a hundred doctors were on hand for the show.

#### How Much Distortion?

First, the commission's procedures came up for review. Dr. Lee conceded that its digests of panel discussions, usually prepared by one of the participants, might be

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"Time and attention," wrote William Heberden in 1768 of the syndrome he had named angina pectoris, "will undoubtedly discover more helps against this teizing and dangerous ailiment."

Today, a variety of "helps" are used in the treatment of this "teizing and dangerous ailiment." One of the more effective:

'Eskel', reported by Osher and Katz to be beneficial in 80% of cases

### in angina pectoris 'Eskel' the longest-acting coronary vasodilator

1. Read at the Royal College of Physicians, July 21, 1768.

2. New England J. Med. 244:315 (March 1) 1951.

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia Eskel' T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

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colored by the latter's point of view. But, he said, all participants were given a chance to correct such distortions before the final printing. And in any case, he added, the commissioners didn't depend on these digests alone; they got a vast flow of information through their own discussions, through staff reports, and through nightly browsing in the panel proceedings (3,000 pages, so far).

Would personal prejudices govern their final report? Not a bit of it, said Dr. Lee: "In meetings to date, this commission has demonstrated an exemplary lack of bias. I feel that its final report may well be a landmark in the history of American medicine—a notable document."

What about the "bite-in-the-leg" press release from the commission's office? That was bad, Dr. Lee admitted; it took a one-sentence except from an otherwise "unobjectionable" speech prepared by Dr. Magnuson and blew it up out of all proportion.

#### Dr. Magnuson Speaks

At this point, Magnuson himself ppeared at the back of the room. The chairman invited him to speak p in his own defense—and, with masiderable bluntness, he did.

He started by recalling how, unin his direction, the Veterans Administration medical department and been "pulled out of the muck." (Ididn't do it—you fellows did it.") It was in the same spirit of public service, he said, that he took on the job of organizing the President's Commission.

Medicine was certain to benefit from such a study, he declared—especially in its relation to the public. "I don't want to see an I.C.C. in medicine," he added. "The railroads got Government regulation when people became convinced they had a public-be-damned attitude. Let's not let that happen here."

He knew when he took the job, said Magnuson, that one year wasn't long enough for a completely comprehensive study; but "there has to be a start some place." His aim was to establish a sound pattern for the reviewing of health facts by a joint body of doctors and laymen. His hope was that "such a group will be continued beyond its original year, by Act of Congress or otherwise."

#### Who's a Dupe?

As for his being a dupe of Harry Truman, Dr. Magnuson offered these paraphrases of what he told the President to his face:

¶"Ithinkyou have had some damn bad advice on this health issue."

I "I will never in my life sign any report that will extend bureaucratic control one one-thousandth of an inch."

¶ "I have had no truck with Oscar Ewing, and I never would." [TURN→

Both jobs required considerable financial sacrifice, Dr. Magnuson noted: "My income the first year I was in Washington amounted to one-fifth of what I'd paid the Government in income taxes the year before. You figure it out for yourselves."

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In congestive heart failure, passive congestion of the lungs is a typical finding, as well as edema, dependent tissue.

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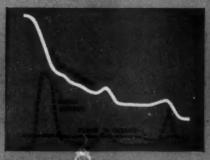
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Why don't you ask him?



His Magnitics.

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His differences with the A.M.A., Magnuson attributed largely to politics. "The top hierarchy of the A.M.A. is political," he said. "It has to be, in any large organization such a this." As for Whitaker and Baxter, the A.M.A.'s public relations advisors: "They're at the bottom of this whole damn business, if you want my opinion, because they saw a fat fee flying out the window."

So saying, Paul Magnuson strode abruptly out of the room.

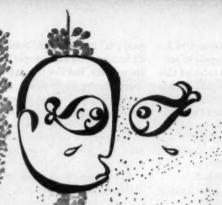
#### Hard to Explain

He was soon recalled, however, to explain his last remark. It proved rather difficult to do. "I am sure Whitaker and Baxter have done a good job," he conceded. "Sometimes it's necessary for such people to fight fire with fire. But I've seen it happen elsewhere—in Government, for example—that we become prisoners of our public relations people. Doctors are busy men, and it's easy for them to lose control of policy-making. I think that may be what happened here."

Even this watered-down criticism didn't get by unchallenged. Speaking for the A.M.A. trustees, Dr. Walter B. Martin of Norfolk, Va., called it "completely contrary to the facts." No recommendation of Whitaker and Baxter, he said, had ever been followed without the unanimous approval of the Campaign Coordinat-



"And how long have you had this feeling that you're a psychoanalyst?"



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Of al beversy, de great giving us a only huer lat for White ing Committee. Rather than seeking to prolong the campaign, Whitaker and Baxter had sought to bow out a year ago. They'd been retained half-time for just twelve more months at the urging of A.M.A. delegates.\*

#### The Vest Verdict

That wrapped up the reference committee hearings. For some eight hours thereafter, Dr. Vest and his committee wrestled with the wording of a report that might heal the split in medicine's ranks. Next day in the House of Delegates, it became clear they'd succeeded to a surprising degree.

Their report stated the reasons for believing that "the President's Commission was formed as a matter of political expediency"—there was no real argument on that. Then it moved on to more controversial topics and truck a delicate balance on each:

On the commission's procedure:
Your committee has received testimony from persons who have partipated in panel discussions of the
hesident's Commission and who
absequently have received abstracts of their remarks . . . The natire of these abstracts supports the
impression that the thoughts the
peakers intended to convey to the
punel were colored and slanted in

Of all those involved in last month's conteversy, Whitaker and Baxter emerged with in greatest number of kudos. "They've been sing us nearly all their time, although paid a only a half-time basis," said Dr. Louis lauer later in the session. "If it hadn't been is whitaker and Baxter," he added, "we'd be operating under Oscar Ewing right now." the preliminary abstracts. [However,] your reference committee has neither the time nor the facilities for verifying this impression."

On the commission's report: "Despite such preliminary impressions, your committee believes that no judgment of the final report of the President's Commission which is to be made in December, 1952, should be undertaken until after its publication. Proper evaluation of that final report will require time and study before opinion from the American Medical Association can be given."

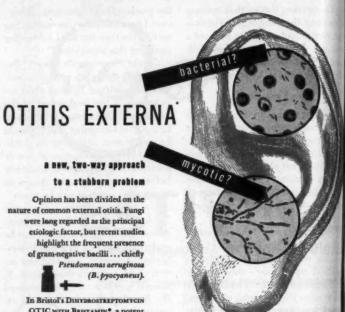
On the commission's chairman: "In his testimony before this committee, Dr. Magnuson stated that he undertook this task as a public service to his country, and that this action of his entailed considerable financial sacrifice . . . We commend the Board of Trustees for the restraint it has shown regarding some of the statements that have been attributed to Dr. Magnuson in the past. We believe that the board . . . has acted properly in pointing out certain inaccuracies and misstatements . . ."

On the performance of A.M.A. leaders: "The conduct of the officers and the Board of Trustees regarding the President's Commission is a reaffirmation of the principles subscribed to by the vast majority of the members of the American Medical Association."

This last sounded a bit like a whitewash. Taken as a whole, however, Dr. Vest's report was anything

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but. Of four main charges Dr. Cline had made against the President's Commission, the reference committee endorsed one, toned down two, and ignored one. Of five main points contained in the Furey resolution, the reference committee endorsed one, toned down one, and ignored three. The Vest verdict was, in fact, much more of a compromise than most delegates realized at the time.

#### Last-Minute Debate

Before they acted on it, there was a final flurry of debate. Dr. Lee urged that the Furey resolution be specifically declared "not passed." Dr. Cline raised the question of whether Dr. Magnuson shouldn't be disciplined. Dr. Louis H. Bauer of Hempstead, N.Y., put in the last word:

"This whole situation has been most unfortunate. There has been

too much emotion, not enough fact. I should like to see the bitterness taken out . . . "

Most of the bitterness was taken out a moment later, when, by an overwhelming vote, the delegates adopted the Vest reference committee report.

What did the delegates' decision amount to? In a nutshell, they agreed with their officers that the President's Commission was political in genesis; they agreed with the commissioners that its final report shouldn't be prejudged.

And they agreed—by implication, at least—that there can be no substitute for the democratic processes in medicine. As Louis Bauer, the new A.M.A. president, summed up the lesson learned: "Honest differences of opinion should be encouraged. They make the wheels of progress go around."

#### Language Specialist

• While on grand ward rounds, the chief attending got interested in the case of an Italian patient and tried to elicit a further history from him. Unfortunately the man couldn't speak a word of English. Finally someone remembered there was an interne elsewhere in the hospital who was reputed to have just the linguistic ability needed. So the chief sent for him posthaste.

The interne arrived and bustled importantly through the circle of doctors to act as interpreter. With the chief at his elbow, he approached the bedside. Then, in a loud voice, he shouted at the puzzled patient, "Hey, Joel Watsa mat?"

-MARVIN L.THOMPSON, M.D.



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#### A Green Light for Blue Shield

The Supreme Court vindicates doctors' plans by rebuffing a Federal charge of 'monopoly'

 Doctors may now omit from their nightmare agenda the bogy of the Federal trust-buster swinging a bludgeon against Blue Shield plans.

In a recent ruling, the U.S. Supreme Court has squarely supported one such plan in its fight to survive a Federal suit. Moreover, for the first time, the Court has established broad legal limits within which doctors may sponsor prepaid medical care with no danger of antimust action.

Any other decision by the nation's lighest tribunal would have had litter consequences for medicine. For on the strength of the case of the United States of America v. the Oregon State Medical Society et al, the Justice Department had hoped to forge a technique for convicting other A.M.A. affiliates of conspirations to restrain and monopolize prepaid medical care. F.B.I. men had allegedly ransacked the files of many medical societies in anticipation of a full-dress crusade.

Instead, the trust-busters ran into a stinging rebuff at the outset. Two

years ago, Oregon's U.S. District Judge Claude McColloch found not one valid charge among the fourteen aimed at the medical men. So the Government appealed directly to the Supreme Court; and final defeat has now come: By a seven-to-one ruling, the Justices back up Judge McColloch.

Among the far-reaching conclusions doctors may draw from the decision are these:

¶ With the test case blown to smithereens, further extensive anti-trust attacks on organized medicine definitely are *not* in prospect.

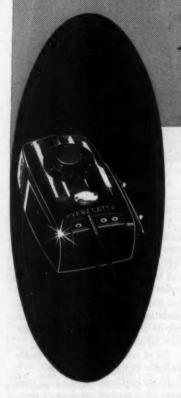
¶ In acknowledging certain principles of medical ethics, the Court has indicated that physicians' non-profit ventures in medical care are not to be judged by ordinary commercial standards.

All of which adds up to a really decisive victory for medicine.

In its implications, the case took note of organized medicine's complete reversal of attitude toward health insurance in the past two decades.

The choice of Oregon as a testing ground was dictated, apparently, by the fact of the violent struggle there in the late Thirties between organ-

By Don Cameron



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4371 Valley Bird. Les Angeles 32, Call prepay plans. Because Oregon medical societies in that period urged doctors to boycott the lay plans—and one society expelled several numbers for cooperating with such plans—the Justice Department assumed that the hostility must have carried beyond 1941. That year doctors organized Oregon Physicians Service as a non-profit corporation to furnish medical, surgical, and hospital care on a contract basis.

The Government's suit came in 1948, when Administration criticism of organized medicine was loudest. Named as defendants were the Oregon State Medical Society, Oregon Physicians Service, eight county medical societies, and eight officers of those organizations. The specific charges: They had conspired (a) to restrain and monopolize the business of providing prepaid medical care in Oregon; and (b) to restrain competition among pepay plans within the state.

The mass of evidence might almost have been assembled with me notion of impressing by sheer lalk. It reached the Supreme Court sentually in the form of a ten-volume, 8,000-page record, printed at 100st of some \$22,000.

The Government's case rested on four major contentions. Any of them, if substantiated, would have profoundly affected Blue Shield plans and doctor-hospital relationships overwhere. Their gist:

1. Oregon Physicians Service, in

making some payments across state lines, engaged in interstate commerce and so was subject to Federal jurisdiction and application of the Sherman Act.

In agreeing not to extend its coverage to areas where county medical societies were sponsoring their own plans, O.P.S. conspired with the societies to deprive these areas of competition.

 Since the sponsors of O.P.S., by earlier hostile acts, had plainly indicated their desire to stamp out private prepay plans, it could be inferred that O.P.S. was merely a means to this end.

 Doctors' talk of ethical objections to certain forms of contract practice was merely "camouflage to conceal their fundamentally economic concern."

Judge McColloch made short



"I think I'm going to be mentioned in a will."

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A Division of Air Reduction Company, Interpreted 1400 East Washington Avenue Madison 10, Wisconsin rk of these assumptions in a vigus twenty-three-page opinion. So ap were some passages that Govment lawyers, in their appeal, aplained that instead of considerthe allegations on their merits, if placed socialized medicine on al-and found it guilty. A sample of the McColloch style: "Can it be that a profession...must remain a sitting duck while socialism overwhelms it? I would not expect any American court to hold that."

But Justice Robert Jackson, handing down the Supreme Court's rul-



"Got to humor the little woman, Doctor . . . Came in for a checkup."



"Can you make it home all right?"

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SAFE COSMETICS FOR SENSITIVE AND ALLERGIC SKINS ing, has found that the trial judgerbal flourishes "do not becloud clear disposition of the main important the case, in all of which he magainst the Government."

The Supreme Court has literal turned the trust-busters' four point inside out. As the court interact these points, they stand not as a indictment, but as a defense, of the doctors' conduct of their prepay plans. In addition, they become a guide for future operations.

Here, step by step, is how the Government's "bad news" has been transmuted into good news:

1. Physician-sponsored preparation of the plans do not become subject to Federal jurisdiction merely by making some payments across state him. This ruling, even if it stood along would constitute a substantial cuto the trust-busters' zeal.

O.P.S. had made out-of-state purents for Oregon policyholders what happened to be elsewhere was medical care was needed. The Supreme Court noted that a coporation engaged primarily in local activities does not create an interstate problem by "sporadic and incidental" acts of an interstate nature.

2. Doctors do not conspire to restrain competition when they agest that their prepay plans will not deplicate coverage in areas when similar plans already operate. Howard Hassard, legal counsel for Blu Shield Medical Care Plans, hold this point "of tremendous importance," since the Sherman Act of pressly forbids any division of tentories by competitors. The distinct

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Carbohydrate	. 17.7 6	im. 25.	5 Gm.
Calcium	0.24 6	im. 0.	5-Gm.
Phosphorus .			
Iron	. 1.5 #	NE. 4.	A mg.
Vitamin A	843 1.	U. 1745	1.0.
Thiamine	0.12 n	NE. O.	7 mg.
Riboflavin	0.45 m	ne. 1.	6 mg.
Riacin	0.2 0	W. 6.	4 mg.
Ascerbic Acid .	2.0 n	ng. 26.	4 mg.
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and Church, C. F.: Femily Values of Parties Commonly Uood, ed. 7, Philodolphia, Colleg Chine Press, 1953.

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tion is that the Supreme Court does tregard separate Blue Shield dans as competitors.

Says Justice Jackson: "This is not situation where suppliers of comercial commodities divide terriories and make reciprocal agreenents to exploit only the allotted market, thereby depriving allocated communities of competition." Whether the state-wide O.P.S. or a county association offers the coverage, local doctors must perform the ervices, Jackson points out; duplication would not cheapen or improve service "or have any beneficial effect on anybody." The Court therefore finds no trace of the unreasonable restraint alleged by the Covernment.

3. Current intentions of organized medicine toward private prepay plans may not be inferred from hotility existing a dozen and more pars ago. From the huge mass of ridence, the Court excised "a great asount of archeology" dating from Orgon's earlier era of strife. It found "not the slightest reason to doubt the genuineness, good faith, a permanence of the changed attitude and strategy" of the doctors.

In plainer words, the Supreme Court has warned the Justice Deputment that past errors are not to be weighed against present practices.

4. Medical ethics are a valid ream for removing a dispute from the milm of purely commercial considmations. There are, affirms the Supreme Court, "ethical considerations where the historic direct relationship between patient and physician is involved . . . This Court has recognized that forms of competition usual in the business world may be demoralizing to the ethical standards of a profession."

The Court goes even further in sympathizing with the objections of Oregon physicians to forms of contract medicine in which an employer or insurance company becomes a third party in the doctor-patient relationship. It recognizes that in looking to an employer or insurance company rather than to the patient for his fee, the contract doctor "serves two masters with conflicting interests." It cites, in the evidence, cases where medical treatment was delayed pending company approval, and where a lay insurance



"Calling her 'receptionist' ne.er got half as many bills paid."

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#### LOCAL ANESTHESIA TECHNIQUE IN PROCTOLOGY

Local infiltration anesthesia, so useful in proctologic practice, is a painful procedure in that the needle must be introduced into or through the highly sen-

sitive perianal skin.

Niemiro\* has found the application of solidified carbon dioxide with the Kidde Dry Ice Apparatus to be effective in numbing the tissues and making the subsequent introduction of the needle painless. The application is made with a moderate amount of pressure for 15 to 20 seconds at the site where the needle is to be inserted, and the injection of amesthetic is made immediately thereafter.

In using this method of inducing infiltration anesthesia in over 600 cases of anorectal surgery for hemorrhoids, fistulas, fissures, perianal abscesses, pilonidal cysts and other lesions, no reactions have occurred and no pain was felt on insertion of the needle by any of the patients.

\*Niemiro, B. J.: Proctology, 16:4 (Dec.) 1951.

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official disapproved treatment is vised by a physician.

The Supreme Court's decimalike that of the trial court, may appretty much of a piece with a common-sense answers likely to a cur to any thoughtful physician any rate, its rulings follow charteness.

The encouraging fact is that the Supreme Court's thinking throughout has been with the doctor. It had one much to discredit the narrower view of the Justice Department.

However, the Court has added this warning: Its opinion is "without prejudice to future suit if practices in conduct of the Oregon Physicians Service or the county serices, whether or not involved in the present action, shall threaten constitute a violation of the actrust laws."

Blue Shield plans will still be valuerable to the trust-buster, in other words, if, in the future, their actions become a restraint of trade or a monopolistic threat. There's a well-marked channel. But it's up to the skipper to keep on course.

#### Anecdotes

MEDICAL ECONOMICS will pay \$10-\$25 for an acceptable description of the most exciting, amusing, amazing, or enbarrassing incident that has occurred in your practice.

Medical Economics, Inc. Rutherford, N.J. four-way gain in topical therapy

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Matility recordings from the small intestine (by the multiple-balloon intubation technic')—plus controlled clinical observations—have demonstrated the superiority of natural belladonna alkalaids (as in Dannatal) over atropine alone, and over the newer synthetics, in relieving smooth muscle spasm with minimal side-effects.

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Kramer, F. and Ingellinger, F. J.: Med. Clin. North Amer. 32 1227, 1948.

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#### Letters to a Doctor's Secretary

How an aide's routine eases examining room tension for patient, doctor—and herself

• Dear Mary:

I'm glad my last letter helped you, but apparently it still left something to be said. I understand and sympathize thoroughly with you when you say, "Assisting the doctor in the examining room is so strange to me that I don't feel sure of myself."

This is only natural. A business college graduate, while perfectly at home with the typewriter and the books, is bound to feel ill at ease at first in the surgery or examining room. Here you are no longer a secretary but a medical office assistant, and your relation to both patient and doctor is so intimate as to be almost embarrassing until you become accustomed to it. Yet I found, when I was with Dr. Barrie, that an aide must be able to interpret the doctor's wishes even more rapidly

and instinctively in the exam room than elsewhere.

Let me give you a few post that you can refer to until the tine becomes automatic. (If I re myself occasionally I'm sure won't mind. It will serve as a tional emphasis.)

I was fortunate in being taugh a registered nurse how to assi an examination. I shall try to on to you what I learned from Let's discuss it in logical sequen

- 1. Preparation of patient
- 2. Examination
- 3. Minor operations
- 4. Post-examination duties

Preparation of the patient be early. When you draw from the first the case histories of all the people who have appointments for the day and lay them on the doctor's desk they should correspond with the typewritten list you have placed on the blotter before him. Make a cabon copy of this list for yourself.

Open each record and read the last entry, so you'll know why the

\* These letters were published originally as a series in MEDICAL ECO-NOMICS, signed with the nom de plume Myrna Chase. In response to many requests, they are now being By Anna Davis Hant reprinted in revised and updated form. The complete current series, of which the present letter is the ninth, will also be made available in a portfolio.

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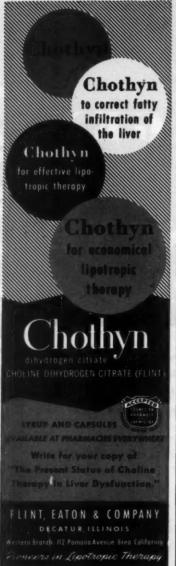
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patient is coming and what the doctor is going to do. Make a notation after each name on the list, such a "breast dressing," "stitches out," "complete physical," "consultation."

If a patient is coming for the fart time, the letters "N.P." can indicate "new patient." When office hour begin, you will then know at a glance what to do with the patient as they arrive; you will be able to distribute them to various rooms and to prepare the instruments needed in each case.

Now let's go through the complete preparation for examination of a new patient. (Lesser examinations and treatments will be based on this, and accordingly easy.) We'll take a woman patient, since Dr. Barrie examines the men by himself.

#### **Helping the Patient**

He rings for you and says, "Will you prepare Mrs. Newcomer for a complete examination?" You comply by ushering her into the examining room—as cordially as if you were inviting her into your own living room. Be cheerful and unhurried, as if she were the most interesting person in the world to you.

But don't waste time. Tell her specifically what part of her clothing she is to remove, then add, "I'll return in just a moment to get you ready for the doctor." Some such direct formula relieves the patient of both guesswork and the dread that the doctor may walk in before she is ready.

You can tell by looking at her how long to stay away: If she's young

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ROOD .

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Wil for a ning e inoom. she and streamlined, you need hardly turn around. If she's fat and heavily corseted, give her time.

A word here about arranging supplies in the examining room. Every doctor, naturally, has his preference as to where he wants his instruments kept. You will soon learn which ones Dr. Barrie wants constantly at hand and which can be put away in drawers for use as needed.

On top of the side table, within easy reach of the examining table, is the place for frequently used supplies like cotton balls, cotton-tipped applicators, and tongue blades. It's also helpful to have an enameled tray, covered by a paper towel, for soiled gloves and instruments. There is a cabinet for storing pillow slips, towels, large sheets for draping patients, and smaller ones for covering the table.

The important thing is to assign a definite place to each article and keep it there. Good housekeeping demands that both you and the doctor know immediately where to find what you need.

#### **Preparing for Examination**

Now let's go back to the patient. You find that she has disrobed, and you ask her to lie down on the table (which, of course, is covered with a clean sheet securely tucked in under the pad). After she has done so, you cover her with a fresh sheet and help her adjust her feet in the stirrups.

Standing at her feet, you then say,

"Now please push yourself down the table toward me until your har rest at the very edge." And see the she does it. Whether she says as thing or not, she is embarrassed in this awkward position, and an a sured, impersonal attitude will do more than words to help her key her composure.

After seeing that her hips are in position, you move to her side and adjust the pillow—which she has probably left behind—under he head and shoulders. Ask her to keep her arms relaxed and at her sides (Most women clasp their hands over their heads, thus causing the abdominal muscles to become too tense for satisfactory examination.)

Next you attend to the draping and adjustment of the covering sheet. If the patient has removed all her clothing, you carefully place a large towel over her breast under the cover sheet. The idea is that only the area being examined should be exposed at one time, and you can't be too careful about this.

There are fancy ways of draping the sheet over the patient's legs and securing it around the ankles. Dr. Barrie prefers simply to use a sheet that's wide enough to hang down on both sides and in front as far as the patient's toes. Then, when he starts the internal examination, he merely folds the sheet back across the top of the patient's knees.

Now that you have her ready, you quickly lay out on the clean glass table-top a pair of lightly powdered onvalescence

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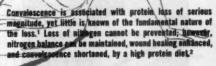
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Otherwise the patient uses his own "available" nitrogen stores to accomplish the healing defect:

The patient "is better off before his nitrogen stores have been wasted than after. Surgeons have long noted that chronically debilitated patients are poor operative risks."<sup>1</sup> Decubitus ulcers heal quickly in heavily protein-fed patients.<sup>4</sup>

These facts are clear, as is also the fact that Knox Gelatine, which is pure protein, offers a useful method of supplementing the ordinary dietary protein.

Knex Gelatine is easy to digest, while its supplementary dietary nitrogen will furnish protein without other substances, especially salts of potassium which are retained during convalescence; without excess fat and carbohydrate, which are not needed especially; and without a food volume which may interfere with intake.

1. Howard, J. E. Protein Metabelism During Convolescence After Trauma. Arch. Surg. 50:166, 1945.

 Co Tui, Minutes of the Conference on Metabolism Aspects of Convalescence Including Bone and Wound Healing, Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, Fifth Meeting Oct. 5-9, p. 57, 1943.

 Whipple, G. H. and Madden, S. C. Hemoglobin, Plasma Protein and Cell Protein: Their Interchange and Construction in Emergencies. Medicine 23:215, 1944.
 Machielland, J. H., Co Tui, Wright, A. M., Vinci, V., and Shelfroff, B. Protein Netholium and Bad Serse. Am. Euro. 13:10.105. 1043.

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gloves, a speculum that has been warmed under running hot water, tube of lubricating jelly, dress forceps, and a few cotton balls.

rceps, and a few cotton balls.

Then you summon the doctor.

#### **Helping the Doctor**

As Dr. Barrie makes the examination, you stand close by to hand he everything he needs. Since he like to dictate his findings as he goe along, keep a small notebook and pencil in your uniform pocket.

I must mention here another little custom that may be unfamiliar to you. When the doctor wants you it hand him something, he'll probably just mention the article by name. He won't say, "Please hand me a tongue blade," or "I need a sponge now." He'll say, "Tongue blade," or "Sponge," and you'll hand it to him before the word has left his lips. (Arrange to watch him perform a major operation at the hospital some time, and you'll be thrilled by the greased-lightning efficiency with which this principle works. Most of the time he doesn't even ask. His assistant anticipates his need and places the required instrument in his hand.)

When you have been with him a bit longer, Dr. Barrie will expect you to take the patient's height, weight, pulse, temperature, and respiration. With a little practice you'll become expert at those duties.

For temperature-taking you give the thermometer a quick shake to force down the mercury, place the bulb end under the patient's tongue, see that she closes her lips on it firm-

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#### .On the feet of Individuals."

e. H<sub>B</sub> dety advances on the feet of individual. We Americans live under the highest underd ever achieved because we below."

or bacice three of the cardinal principles him progress—Invention, Research and him law of the cardinal principles.

Nineteen basic inventions influence our nern of life today. Each one was created satisfy a fundamental need. For examine the electric light industry has grown annual volume of \$501,500,000 in the bulbs alone; the value of aviation materials in 1951 in the United States was estimated at \$3,350,000,000 at February, 1952, records show a safe billion backlog of orders.

h every case, employment and sales the grew enormously and the public tired huge personal benefits.

Side by side with Invention came Reuch, exemplified by the competition
fintelligent men questing for new manis, new methods, new processes,
w scientific truths. Current advertiseucts tell of hundred-year tests to assure
materials for the future, technology
aproduces metals to withstand almost
maceivable heat, machines calculating
,000 times faster than the mind of
a, medicines that cure "incurable"

diseases, food processes that cook, sterilize and pack hundreds of cans a minute. And in every case, the public enjoys huge personal benefits.

This is what James A. Decker undoubtedly had in mind when he wrote the line, "Society advances on the feet of individuals." These "individuals" are you and I, all our countrymen, benefiting every day from Invention, Research—and COMPETITION.

Developing inventions, marketing products, and pursuing scientific research require substantial investments. A grave danger to their future now looms. In 1951, corporation net profits suffered a loss of 21% over the previous year. The reason—taxes too high, government controls and policies that interfere too greatly with private industry. If this continues, financial resources will dwindle, competition will be stifled.

Without free competition, American progress stops. No country can long exist when its government calls all the shots. We need competition to assure progress for people.

This report on PROGRESS-FOR-PEOPLE is published by this magazine in cooperation with National Business Publications, Inc., as a public service.

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y, and leave it there three minutes, not permitting her to speak or move about. Remove, read, and record amperature; rinse the thermometer in cool running water, apply some cap, rinse it again, and stand it in a bottle of alcohol for a few minutes before finally rinsing, drying, and replacing it in its case. Normal temperature is 98.6° Fahrenheit.

To take the patient's pulse, place your first, second, and third fingers—the middle ones—against the radial artery just below the thumb, on her left wrist, pressing firmly. The normal pulse is about seventy-two a minute; count for half a minute by the second hand of your watch. Practice on your friends for a while. As you become experienced, you'll note volume and rhythm as well as rate.

The normal respiration rate is bout sixteen a minute. You count by the visible rise and fall of the attent's chest wall.

#### Preparing for Operations

If, instead of examining a patient, it. Barrie plans to perform a minor peration—such as removing a wen ropening a carbuncle—your duties will be a little different. You will be spected to prepare a sterile tray and have it ready for him in the som where he will operate. The intuments to be used will depend you the type of operation, so be seeful to get detailed instructions som the doctor beforehand.

Since you have not had hospital

training and probably are not familiar with the principles of antisepsis and asepsis, get a handbook of nursing procedure, which explains them in detail. Such a book is Young's "Essentials of Nursing." Study it carefully as it relates to your work. And remember that anything that comes into direct contact with a wound must be sterile.

All the instruments to be used should be wrapped together in a towel and sterilized in the autoclave. (See the manufacturer's printed directions for operating this medical "pressure cooker.") When the package has been sterilized and cooled, you unfold it on the tray, using extreme care to touch only the outside of the towel. You can then arrange the various objects with sterile forceps.

You will also have autoclaved a package of two towels wrapped in muslin and a pair of powdered rubber gloves wrapped in muslin. These sterile packages are opened and laid on the table near the tray. Great care must be exercised not to touch or contaminate the contents. The sterile towels are to be placed around the operative area after it is prepared for surgery. It is a good idea to keep the above-described packets always on hand, sterilized, and ready for use in case of an emergency.

As Dr. Barrie proceeds with the operation, observe carefully what he does. He will appreciate your interest when you ask him later to explain

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on burns, lacerations, and other potentially or actually infected skin lesions Each gram contains, in a water-soluble base, 30 mg. of pure, crystalline Terramycin - the broadspectrum antibiotic of choice - for the prevention and control of local infections.

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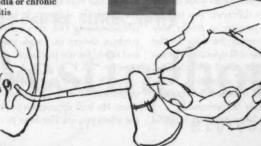
in certain open cavities particularly in the vagina, for trichomoniasis and nongonococcal vaginitis; and in the ear, for chronic suppurative otitis media or chronic mastoiditis



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ninor ( as quic for the tient is the use up the strumer them in for the anything you haven't understood. It won't be long before you are thinking right along with him, and are nully able to assist him.

#### Cleaning Up

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After the examination or the minor operation is ended, clean up as quickly as possible and get ready for the next patient. While the patient is dressing, strip the table, take the used linen under your arm, pick up the tray of soiled gloves and instruments (or, if just a few, take them in a paper towel), and depart for the surgery. There you drop the

linen into its container in the closet and turn your attention to a quick but thorough cleaning of the gloves and instruments.

Your electric water sterilizer is adequate for sterilizing everything used in the daily routine (excluding operative procedure). During office hours, keep this sterilizer half full of boiling water.

At the sink in the surgery you have a bowl containing melted soap and a long-handled, stiff brush. Grasp each instrument by its unsoiled handle, hold it under warm running water until it is thoroughly



"Yeah, Herbert has a split personality; and neither of them is worth a damn!"



(fat turn-over, lie

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rinsed, scrub it well with the soapy brush, rinse again, and pop it into the boiling water of the sterilizer. Rinse the brush and replace it in the bowl. Ten minutes is long enough for boiling metal instruments, but see that the water covers them completely.

Never boil any sharp instruments, such as knives or scissors, as it dulls them. Instead, after they've been scrubbed, leave them to soak in a strong antiseptic solution. Then, before leaving the office, remove them, rinse them in alcohol, and put them

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Next the gloves. If you wish, you may lay them to soak in a pan of soap solution until you have time to scrub them clean with the soapy brush. Rinse three or four pairs at a time under running water, and place them in the sterilizer. Weight them to keep them covered with water while they boil for five minutes. Shake off the excess water and hang hem up to dry. When thoroughly ry on both sides, powder the gloves w shaking them briskly in a tightly overed can containing about two ablespoons of cornstarch. (Talcum owder is no longer used, as it's conidered an irritant.) Store the gloves in pairs, with the cuffs turned back about two inches.

The laboratory work that follows a examination in your office is not extensive. Only routine blood counts and urinallyses are done there. (Anything more complicated is referred to the pathological laboratory.) Dr.

Barrie's assistant, Dr. Carl, will train you in these simple procedures and in the preparation of specimens to be sent to the laboratory. Each specimen must be accompanied by a slip stating the patient's name and address, the doctor's name, what the specimen is, and the kind of examination desired. It is your duty to make out this slip correctly and to see that it accompanies the specimen.

#### Alertness Always

In the field of examining room technique you'll never go wrong if you're keenly interested in everything that happens.

The physical appearance of the room is the first thing to consider. It must always be spotless and orderly, with no unnecessary objects lying about—and never any dirty instruments, mussed linen, or other evidence of a previous examination.

As you unfold fresh linen for use, lay it aside instantly if it shows spots, tears, or mended places. You rent the linen from a linen supply company and it is part of the contract that they send only good, unspotted pieces. List and return the imperfect items to your delivery man, and check your bills carefully to see that you are not charged for them. He may think you finicky, but he will give you better service, and your patients will never get the impression that your office is down at the heel.

You will be expected to keep the doctor's bag as neat and well equip-

ped as you do the closet shelves. He will furnish you with a list of things he wants to find in it, and will bring it to the office from his car several times a week for you to clean, straighten, and replenish.

Make a study of your patients and their attitude in the examining room and help them tactfully and quietly. Dr. Barrie often jokes with them in a way they like. You can smile and show your amusement, but it is usually best not to enter into the conversation unless addressed. Then do so graciously—but briefly! To create the best impression, make the patient feel that you're wholeheartedly attentive to her needs and wholeheartedly subject to the wisdom and skill of your doctor. Keep the atmosphere as soothing as possible, shut

doors quietly, lay instruments do gently, don't hum or whistle und your breath. And-forgive me mentioning it-don't chew gum,

You will find that you are ostantly washing your hands. The the rite must be performed a practically everything you do doctor's office. Keep the hand to near by and use light nail polish fingers that touch the sick should the best groomed in the world.

Last of all, in spite of these madirections, preserve your originals. Interest in your work will keep you mind constantly on the lookout in newer and better methods. You calways improve on the one who had gone before you.

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Literature on request





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### low to Get Along With Your Hospital

are cooperation behind the enes and less griping in ublic will go a long way

Do you really want to get along with your hospital? There are at ver, a east some doctors who talk and be-even have in a manner that suggests the cognin contrary.

method We hear, for example, of physipotropians who fear that control of the practice of medicine is the hospitals' rimary aim. (These doctors may be bear nore interested in changing hospias than in getting along with hem.) We also get reports about octors who hospitalize patients to resthing the burden of payment for call agnostic services from the patient b Blue Cross, and then let charges potrori acumulate so that the hospital, not urson": the Cross, takes the loss.

her as On the whole, however, the hosalone the ones are only a small fraction of al to the profession. Most doctors whose two is on the subject are known to in 500 to take the sensible view that the impital is an indispensable tool of nedical practice, and it is better to lave a good tool than a bad one.

The hospital needs your help in lab lelp from its pilot. Without you it

is nothing. If you take good care of it, it will give you the service you need to perform your function in society.

How, then, can you get along with your hospital and thus make it a better implement to use?

First, it's important to understand that the hospital, as a business, is a misfit in a capitalist society. Hospitals are often compared with hotels. But while a hotel may be operated by the capitalist standard ("what produces a profit is good, and what produces a loss is bad"), a hospital may not.

Yet the hospital has to exist in a capitalist society. And it's often governed by trustees who fail to understand that profits are not an accurate measure of its success.

As a business, the hospital may be compared to a department store in which the merchandise is ordered by accident, the customers are hauled in against their will, and the employes are supervised by a group

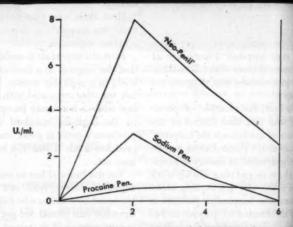
By Robert M. Cunningham Jr. \*This article, which approximates a talk given before a recent secretaries-editors conference of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, was prepared by the editor of The Modern Hospital.

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### Announcing a new chemical derivative of penicil distran which concentrates in the lung and sputum





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The fi wh you derstand redibly ose of second s nother, icil of strangers over whom the manageent has little control. What you'd call such a set-up, I don't know. Certainly it's not business as most fus would define it.

What it all adds up to, of course, hat hospitals today are faced with critically acute financial problem. ices of everything that the hospital buys have skyrocketed; and the price of hospital labor, which uses p some 65 per cent of the hospital dollar, has soared above the general price index for the whole economy.

True, rates have gone up too. But rates always have a tendency to lag behind costs in the upward spiral. And there is growing resistance to further increases.

Meanwhile, heavier taxes have cut into the amounts hospitals regive in philanthropic gifts from individuals. And the number of indient patients for whom hospitals are mid at less than cost has grown madily.

Fortunately, the number of inmed patients has gone up; and corhcote mate contributions to hospitals we increased too. Yet every new edical development that occurs ukes itself felt in the hospital in tems of more complex and costly peration.

> The first step in getting along with your hospital, then, is to uninstand that its problems are inredibly difficult, compared with hose of most businesses. And the second step is to stop telling one nother, whenever something dis

pleases you, that "Things would be different around here if only we had some efficient management!"

You can help the hospital even more if you will stop telling your patients the same thing, or acquiescing when they tell you. This is another significant way in which the hospital is different from business. In business, management is solely responsible for its own public relations. In the hospital, you, even more than management, are responsible for public relations.

Patients naturally look to you for interpretation of their hospital experiences. If a patient complains to you about his hospital bill, for example, and you reply in effect, "Yeah, those people ought to know better!"-what chance has the hospital to defend itself? If, on the other hand, you explain about the complexity and expense of providing



"Twins? Does that mean I can start eating for three?"

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hospital care, you'll be contributing to the stability of the voluntary hospital system.

In my opinion, your efforts to strengthen and preserve the voluntary hospital system are quite as important as your attempt to hold socialized medicine at arm's length.

If you decide you want to help the hospital interpret its needs and problems to your patients, the way to start is to inform yourself. This means finding out a lot of things you probably don't know about the hospital as a business. You should know, or instance, the specific facts about evenue and expenses, charges, colections, and personnel. Only when you have these facts can you understand the problems and explain them to patients.

I'm aware that some hospital administrators think it's none of the loctor's business what the hospital does with its money. But most hospital people welcome the M.D.'s intelligent concern.

An understanding of the business operations of the hospital will even fluminate your own relations with it. Your requests for new hospital equipment, for example, will then be far more likely to bear a reasonable relation to what the hospital and can afford.

I'm not suggesting that doctors in the habit of recklessly deanding hospital equipment they in't need. But I am suggesting that took equipment demands be studid more carefully. The same is true of other items the hospital buys under medical supervision. The money tied up in drug inventories, for example, is staggering. Many hospitals have discovered that they can cut their drug inventories by establishing a standard formulary of a few hundred needed items and by eliminating purchases made to suit individual fancies.

With your help, the hospital can achieve such economies. Without your help, it must struggle uphill against heavy odds—and probably antagonize you in the process.

### Ways to Cut Costs

Of course, there's more to it than simply helping the hospital economize in its operations. The physician who's aware of his community responsibility knows that the most economical patient is the one who doesn't go to the hospital at all, or who stays there the shortest possible time.

Such a practitioner helps develop preventive programs. He works toward the extension of outpatient services. He avoids hospitalizing patients who can remain at home. He does not let his patients stay in the hospital any longer than they need to.

A closer relationship between medical men and hospital administrations is productive in other ways, too. Many of you have been troubled in recent years by what you view as a tendency among hospital





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people to interfere in strictly professional matters. I can assure you that lospital administrators are troubled about this too. With rare exceptions they have no wish to intrude unless there's overwhelming evidence that you are failing to supervise your membership adequately in such matters as fee splitting, unnecessary surgery, and the granting of surgical privileges to incompetents.

By far the best single recommendation I can leave with you is to meet more often with the hospital people in your communities to exchange information and opinions. Such meetings lead almost inevitably to better mutual understanding. And in the light of understanding, most of the problems that jeopardize good medical-hospital relations tend to fade or disappear.



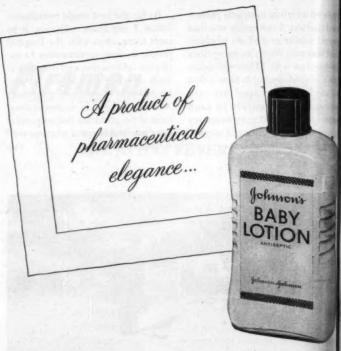
### Trailerite

Though he has had a crack at surly everything, Dr. S. F. Lewis, a 159, is always ready for something www. So it was no surprise to his wife and two sons when, a few years ago, a decided to give up his 22-year-dd-Detroit practice and move West. As he tells it, "We landed in Tuc-

son by default—and took up living quarters in the Emery Park Trailer Court (pop.: 48 trailers) by choice."

Now he combines a trailer-camp practice south of Tucson with an office practice in the town. As a vent for his civic spirit, Dr. Lewis has just been elected the trailer town's judge. For recreation he flies his own airplane.

There's a lot to be said, he feels, for part-time trailer-camp practice in Arizona. Night "house" calls can



JOHNSON'S Baby Lotion amply fulfills the requirements of "a pharmaceutically elegant product." For its physical form is such that it can be applied to the infant's skin easily and pleasantly.

In addition, it is formulated to be bland and effective in the control of skin bacteria, as well as being useful in preventing dryness and chapping.

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be made promptly on foot. You get a stimulating variety of cases ("from scorpion bites to hysterectomies"). A good many trailerites are there for their ailments ("so there's the usual run of arthritis, asthma, and bronchiectasis"). Patients aren't fly-bynight, as you might expect, and many carry health insurance.

Any disadvantages? A few minor ones. For example, "home nursing is a bit difficult in a trailer. A tub bath or enema, for instance, is difficult to a achieve in cramped quarters."

Like other mushrooming trailer camps in the desert around sprawling, fast-growing Tucson, the Emery Park Court is outside the city limits. So its free-wheeling citizens have divided it into wards and set up their own local government, with councilmen, mayor, sheriff, and idge.

"I don't know why I was elected idge," muses Dr. Lewis. "A judge sould have passed the bar. I never ould pass a bar."

### Trailer Camp Justice

While Judge Lewis' kangaroo out has no legal standing, it does not out public reproofs for violation of local regulations against such tings as speeding, loud radio playing, barking dogs, and general nuisaces. ("Trials are held in the recontion hall and are as much fun as can put into them.")

Worst punishment in the book is sile. Chronic nuisances are asked

to hitch trailers and leave the park, thus forfeiting the pleasures of its swimming pool, bathing beauty contests, square dances, pot-luck dinners, and horseshoe tournaments.

Before taking up medicine, Vermonter Lewis tried a variety of careers. He's been a railroad fireman, telephone lineman, lumberjack, painter, salesman, harvest hand, and a Marine in World War I (he was gassed and wounded). He's still a hunter ("thirteen deer so far") and fisherman ("a lot of fish").

### Entrepreneur

As a G.P. in Detroit, he recalls, "I had a good practice and went completely broke three times because of injudicious ventures into business and the stock market."

One business venture was an airport that he owned for ten years. There he trained students, flew passengers, and sold planes. As a result, he was ready during World War II to help organize Michigan's Civil Air Patrol, to serve as operations officer, and eventually to command a training squadron.

Not ready yet to settle down on the ground, even in Arizona, Dr. Lewis plans soon to do some more civilian pilot training. His case history indicates a man still fit for it: "I am blond, 5 feet 10% inches tall, weigh 160 pounds, have a 32-inch waistline. Eyes test 20/20 except for a slight astigmatism due to injury. All anatomy intact except for tonsils and hemorrhoids."

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### or 'Free-For-All' A. Hospitals

INTINUED FROM 92]

eciably by the V.A. hospital," says Russell B. Roth, secretary of the County Medical Society. "No is down on the hospital, therete, for any but broad philosophileasons.

We don't object to the hospitalition of those veterans who in odfaith can sign the inability-toy statement. But as long as you are beds available to any veteran, ull fill up the hospital. Then you'll ad more beds for the service-conceed fellows. If this pattern were panded, it would be a beautiful by to take over the medical care a large segment of the American apple. Then it would be too late about any hollering."

Which is why Erie doctors have their hollering already. It will be their county medical socition, they have passed a resolution will condemning the V.A.'s interminate extension of free medi-

lut will such "hollering" have results? The A.MA. has been barded with similar resolutions almost two decades. From time time, it has asked Congress to a a law enforcing the ability-totest. But the lawmakers are notoriously skittish about stirring up the wrath of the country's 20 million veterans.

Recently, a special committee of the A.M.A. has been meeting with veterans' groups, and some compromise *may* be in the offing. One possible result: a revision of the hospital admission form to place the penaltyfor-false-statements paragraph directly under the ability-to-pay question.

That would be only a psychological improvement, to be sure. More far-reaching improvements would necessitate a change in the attitude of the veterans' organizations, especially at the local level. Meanwhile, most doctors in Erie—and elsewhere—feel that every step in the right direction, no matter how small, is well worth taking.



"Darling, are you sure you want to go through with this?"



XUM

# Administrative Medicine: Make It a Specialty!

[CONTINUED FROM 96]

more about the electrical wiring of an oil burner than the average medical director?) What really counts is: Who has the controlling word?

Everything that relates to a hospital affects the care of patients: food, laundry, noise, employe discipline, ventilation—everything. With the best will in the world, no layman can ever quite get the feel of a patient-oriented institution. On the other hand, even the physician who hasn't picked up a stethoscope in ten years never quite loses the medical point of view.

Let's suppose that I'm a pediatritian and that I happen to be chief executive of a medical installation. My laryngologist wants to buy a special tracheotomic cannula. As loss, I have to approve such a purchase. Well, I probably know no lore at first about the functions and sefulness of this cannula than a lay administrator. But of this I am sure: I can learn about the gadget a lot lore quickly than a layman could.

The present set-up is a bastard one. The lay administrator claims that his decisions are "purely administrative" and that he keeps his lands off such medical matters as the above. But anything that affects

a sick person is at least semi-professional.

Separating the medical from the administrative responsibility is nonsense. The layman can assume only the administrative function. The M.D.-administrator can do both.

Health insurance, group practice, and hospital insurance are expanding rapidly. If the layman can survive the next few years at the top of these enterprises, he will be immovably intrenched. He will have acquired status and know-how; and he will pass these on to junior laymen. Physicians will be working for him—and on his terms. In his private conclaves with other laymen, he will say: "Doctors are a dime a dozen; but a good administrator is a jewel beyond price."

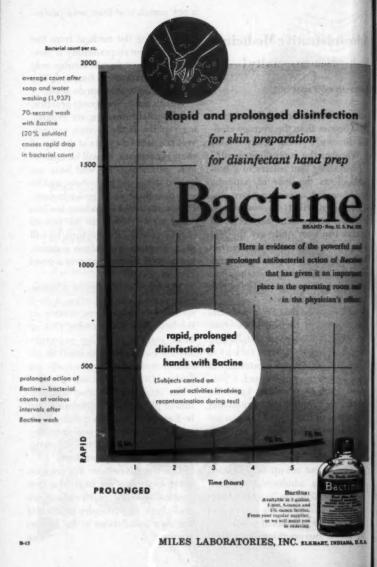
The solution: Recognize administrative medicine for what it is—a specialty for physicians, calling on the best skills and training that an M.D. can acquire. One university already has a course in medical administration, geared principally for doctors. Other schools can follow.

An "Academy" or other organization of physician-administrators can be formed to organize training facilities and to police the new specialty. Competence can be tested, recognized, and formally certified.

One thing is certain: We are soon going to witness the birth of a new medical specialty; or, by default, we shall have to surrender control of our own installations to the lay executive.

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### Why Not Split Fees?

[CONTINUED FROM 79]

wouldn't a surgeon be required to refer a patient pre-operatively to a qualified diagnostician? Or are surgeons the final word in diagnosis as well as in surgery?)

Anyway, after having completed his diagnosis, the G.P. makes all hospital arrangements and spends the rest of the night getting Mr. Jones safely lined up for surgery. He inspires the family with unfaltering faith in the very special skills of Surgeon Smith, who is to operate. Of course, the G.P. himself might do a decent job, but he's too much interested in Mr. Jones to take chances.

Next, the G.P. calls in the anesthetist. This fellow also has had much special training, and his responsibility equals that of the surgeon. He, too, is a board diplomate.

#### \$500 for the Surgeon

All three meet in the operating room. Surgeon Smith believes the G.P. has made an excellent diagnosis. As a special reward, he thinks it would be nice for the G.P. to scrub in. All three start work about the same time. All three quit about the same time.

The G.P. accompanies Mr. Jones to his bed and consoles the Jones family. He assures them that Surgeon Smith did a masterful job.

Because of his interest in the Jones family, the G.P. thereafter makes daily P.O. calls. Of course, these are really "social calls" and not necessary—because Dr. Smith makes all the necessary calls, you know.

Comes the first of the month, and Dr. Smith sends a bill for the \$500 he estimates his services were worth. The anesthetist, a nice fellow, is happy to settle for \$35 or \$50. If the pinch has not been too severe on the Jones family, the G.P. thinks that maybe he should get \$10 for the night call and \$25 for assisting. Or maybe he should forget the whole thing, because the Joneses have been hit pretty hard.

Comes the following year. Young Jimmy Jones gets a pain in his right side and Mrs. Jones thinks it's appendicitis. Mr. Jones has ideas like those I had on leaving medical school. He says, "Why mess around with the middleman? We'll take him to Dr. Smith direct." Next day the G.P. learns to his dismay that now the Joneses just call him for ordinary things like baby cases, or night calls, or maybe a heart attack or a case of lockjaw.

Does Dr. Smith tell them that their G.P. is quite able to handle a case of appendicitis himself? He does not. He's merely grateful to the G.P. for having placed him in the everlasting confidence of the Jones family. The G.P. didn't need that appendectomy anyway. Or did he?



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Were physicians to follow the same principles of ethics and procedure as American business, Dr. Smith would be allowed to accept only such complicated cases as were referred to him by the middleman-G.P. Thus, the G.P. could count on finding at least a little wheat among the chaff.

Permit patients to go direct to specialists, however, and what is left for the vanishing G.P.? Nothing but scraps. Yet we are told that the general practitioner is the backbone of American medicine!

#### Patients Don't Care

Those who lead the fight against fee splitting insist that the patient must know exactly how much money each doctor receives. But the patient isn't interested in this detail. Nor does it tend to reduce his ultimate cost. In fact, many patients ask to pay everything through one source because it's easier that way.

We send a patient to the hospital for ECG studies. The hospital bills the patient for \$10. According to the rationale used in surgery, the hospital, as a matter of ethics, should note on the bill that Dr. Jones receives \$2 for reading the ECG and that \$1 is paid to the technician for running the test.

Recently Uncle Sam has entered the picture via the Bureau of Internal Revenue. He agrees with the surgical hierarchy that fee splitting is nefarious, unholy, and to the detriment of the public. He has gone so far in some cases as to determine the upper limits of a fair fee for assisting at surgery. Next year, maybe, we'll find the door open for Government regulation of *all* fees.

In holding over fee splitters the income-tax shillelagh, Washington, it's said, wants merely to protect the long-suffering public. Yet little is done to protect the public by restricting surgical fees. For the surgeon, the sky is the limit. The G.P. just isn't supposed to get in on the act.

Yes. Fee splitting is a very bad practice—for the surgeon. But for the G.P. it is necessary to existence. And to the patient it makes no difference.

May the A.M.A. and Uncle Sam move slowly in the matter till the spell of the surgical masters' magic wand has been dissipated!



"You can't miss it. It's the only house on Melborn Street with chartrense shutters."

# See the difference when an elastic bandage is <u>truly</u> elastic?

the bandage on the left is TENSOR
— woven with live rubber threads

As you can see, TENSOR has far more stretch and snap-back than conventional elastic bandages. That's because TENSOR—derives its elasticity from live rubber threads—does not depend on the weave of the fabric as rubber-less bandages do.

You can see the difference, too, when you apply TENSOR. It maintains the tension you select—firmly, constantly. And it stays put without frequent adjustments, gives the patient greater mobility and comfort.

Isn't this difference in elastic bandages important to your patients?

# **TENSOR**

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Division of The Kendall Company 309 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

Other famous Bauer & Black Elastic Supports: BRACER® Supporter Belt, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Belts, Suspensories, Anklets, Knee Capt, Atbletic Supporters

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STRETCHED TO LIMIT, identical lengths of TENSOR and conventional elastic bandage display by difference in elasticity. Live rubber thread gire TENSOR its greater stretch.



WHEN SLACK AGAIN, TENSOR returns to in oir inal length—and will do so even after repeats use and washing.

# A Psychologist Goes To the Doctor

[CONTINUED FROM 69]

a question that a patient may besitate to answer truthfully. And the way Dr. Malahan asked it made me think he'd disapprove if I said yes. So I lied. For this I make no apology. The insurance company will have to figure out the discrepancy.

The way you phrase a question, of course, largely determines how much the patient tells you. But another factor also made me more inclined to give information to Dr. Bonham. Unlike Dr. Malahan, he let me finish my sentences.

Dr. Malahan's abruptness only confirmed what I've heard from other patients—that doctors are the greatest interrupters in the world. Is it possible that the medical profession has so little respect for what its clients have to say?

Another thing about Dr. Malahan that bothered me was his choice of vocabulary. To avoid medical terms entirely, he went to the other extense. He referred to my more intimate parts and functions in a basic English that startled and sometimes offended me. I like to think I'm broad-minded, but I can't be lieve that most men like to hear Army terminology from a doctor. Without using professional language, a phy-

sician ought to be able to translate what he means into common words, without being vulgar.

The doctor should, I feel, take into account his patient's reticences and sensitivities. Take, for instance, the problem of undressing. Neither of the two doctors handled the disrobing act quite to my satisfaction. Dr. Bonham had me strip completely except for shoes and socks. Dr. Malahan had me open my shirt, then button it up, then take off my trousers and shorts—a sort of piecemeal strip tease.

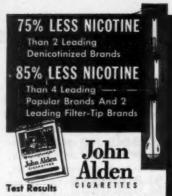
My own reaction was that I'd rather be examined completely nude. To be left partly dressed, wearing just one or two unbecoming garments like a shirt or shoes and socks, makes me feel absurd.

#### The Naked and Their Dread

My friends, I've found, support this all-or-nothing stand. And to my surprise, women agree even more emphatically than men. Perhaps it's vanity; but people seem to feel more at ease in a natural state of nudity than when they're—so to speak caught with their pants down.

Above all, they don't want to be "caught" by anybody but the doctor! We patients want our privacy respected. We want no doors left ajar, no strangers barging in and out, please!

A friend of mine who is sensitive about his excess poundage was being examined as God made him, when two strange doctors burst in



A comprehensive series of smoke tests were made by Stillwell & Gladding, New York City, one of the country's leading independent consulting laboratories, on John Alden cigarettes, 2 leading denicotinized brands, 4 leading popular brands and 2 leading filter-tip brands. The results disclosed the smoke of John Alden cigarettes contained:

At Least 75% Less Nicotine Than The 2 Denicotinized Brands

At Least 85% Less Nicotine Than The 4 Popular Brands At Least 85% Less Nicotine Than The 2 Filter-Tip Brands

#### Importance to Doctors and Patients

John Alden cigarettes offer a far more satisfactory solution to the problem of minimizing a cigarette smoker's micotine intake than has ever been available before, short of a complete cessation of smoking. They provide the doctor with a means for reducing to a marked degree the amount of nicotine absorbed by the patient without imposing on the patient the strain of breaking a pleasurable habit.

#### AN ENTIRELY NEW VARIETY OF TOBACCO

John Alden cigarettes are made from a completely new variety of tobacco. This variety was developed after 15 years of research by the Kentocky Agricultural Experiment Station. Because of its extremely low nicotine content, it has been given a separate classification, 31V, by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

\*A summary of test results available on request.

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Send me free samples of John Alden Cigarettes

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FREE PROFESSIONAL SAMPLES

to consult a book and settle an argument. He resented the intrusion, of course, but even after they had left he couldn't stop thinking uneasily: If they had free access, what's to keep out the receptionist?

### Point of No Return

As I left Dr. Malahan, he failed to volunteer any information about the results of the examination. Instead of satisfying my curiosity, he merely said he'd send the blank to the insurance company, and waved me out of the room. His receptionist, of course, bade me a cheerful good-by.

Dr. Bonham, on the other hand, took time to give me a brief résumé of his findings. He told me that he would keep a record of my examination in his files; and later, if I had any questions, I could call him.

Despite the poor reception situation in his office, I feel now that I'd like to consult Dr. Bonham when I need medical attention again. In the end, it's the doctor himself who really matters.



9477.

"And just before I went under the ether I thought, 'Gad! I may never see a human face again!"

# in Others' Words

### A Retired Woman Physician:

"The recent editorials together with Dr. Cline's monthly messages have set before us historical facts and important conclusions.

"Total permanent disability obliged me to retire at 61 years of age five years ago. Having dependents I am unable to contribute to the Foundation as are physicians in active practice, yet I am aware of the truth of Dr. Cline's statements and the weight of his conclusions and send herewith a small check."

## DO YOUR PART TODAY

If you have missed doing your part—why not send your contribution today. All gifts can be earmarked for any one of the approved medical schools—and the money is income-tax deductible. Send your check now.

# American Medical Education Foundation

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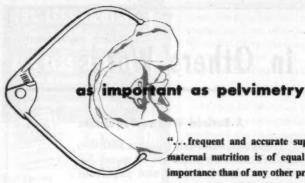
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"... frequent and accurate supervision of maternal nutrition is of equal or greater importance than of any other prenatal serice including taking the blood pressure and examination of the urine."

The investigations of Van Wyck<sup>2</sup> demonstrate that it is the urgent and immediate duty of every physician to prescribe a sensible, accurate dietetic routine for the OB patient, since control of diet to limit weight gain is a most important feature in prenatal care.

Even when the diet is restricted to limit weight gain during prenancy, OBRON—with 8 Vitamins, 11 Minerals, and Trace elements—helps safeguard the OB patient against nutritional deficiencies.

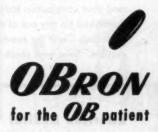
> Tompkins, W. T., cited by Allen, E. D.: The Increased Demands of the Mauria Organism by Pregnancy, Chicago M. Soc. Bull. 52-832 (Apr. 8) 1950, p. 83.

 Van Wyck, H. B.: Recent 'Advances in Obstatrics of Interest to the Gened Practitioner, Canad. M.A.J. 62:109 (Feb.) 1930.

#### Each Capsule Contains

- 1	Dicalcium i	Phos. An	hydrous	r	. 768	mg
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ı	Riboflavin.	Juieum		*******	2	me.
i	yridoxine	Hudrock	Incida	********	0.5	mg.
1	Ascorbic Ac	id	iorius.		97.5	mg.
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0	obalt				0.033	me.
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	Aanganese.					
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## The Newsvane

### Assert Doctors' Right to Delegate Hospital Tasks

on of Should a hospital lay down rules on what duties a doctor may delegate? No, says a committee appointed to serve study the subject for the staff of Providence Hospital, in Oakland,

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Mauring , p. 833. Genoral

Originally the committee was asked to draw up an official list of procedures that might be delegated with the hospital's sanction. But the mal report includes no such list. Inead, the committee's recommendaion boils down to a simple precept: The hospital should leave such deisions up to the physician.

"Any rule or regulation that [limany privilege of a physician] deints the primary function of a hosial: [which is] to facilitate the teatment of a patient by his physicin," the report states. "The limitigrule becomes a substitute for the heter's judgment of individual facis in a case."

Legally, according to the commitm, only physicians should adminisranesthetics or give a hypodermic. when a doctor turns these funcions over to a nurse, it is with "full nderstanding that he may be held ponsible in a malpractice action." lut, the report adds, reason and pre-

cedent justify the physician's freedom to delegate, which is "desirable from the standpoint of patient welfare, and in keeping with the standards of practice in any community."

Suppose, however, that a physician distinguishes himself for lack of judgment. What is to protect his patients and the standards of medical practice, if not hospital rules? The committee's answer:

"Where discipline or restriction seems indicated, the members of the staff should assume this responsibility." But in general, the report concludes, the hospital should allow the doctor to delegate "anything he orders. He's the responsible party."

### A 'Waste of Time' to Warn Public of Disease Risk?

Alerting people to the deadliness of a disease won't save them from dying of it. So the "ballyhoo" type of campaign for mass education is a waste of time, money, and effort. This is the astringent view of Dr. Max H. Weinberg, as set forth in The Pennsylvania Medical Journal.

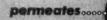
Actually, the energy put into such campaigns is worse than wasted, he says. "It merely tends to upset the unstable and the neurotic elements."

Certainly a medical man knows

# to promote nonirritating passage

# KONDREMUL" "plain".

COLLOIDAL EMULSION OF MINERAL OIL AND MISSH MOSS





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**NEW!** For bulk laxation without danger of impaction:

#### KONDRETABS

Irish moss concentrate – methylcellulose tablets. KONDRETABS\* begin to liquefy in the stomach... do not gel until they reach the colon, where velvety, easily evacuated bulk is formed. Bottles of 50 and 100 flavored tablets. KONDREMUL consists of millions of microscopic droplets, each enveloped in a tough film of .lrish moss. These actually penetrate the fecal mass and change its character, so that more nearly normal evacuation is gently yet effectively encouraged. When properly administered, KONDREMUL does not interfere with absorption of valuable nutrients. Its physical form minimizes the danger of oil leakage.

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KONDREMUL (with Cascara) — For added chemical stimulation in atonic conditions, Nenhitter Ext. Cascara 0.66 Gm. per tablespoon, Bottles of 14 fl. oz.

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—Safe cathartic action for more resistant
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gr.) per tablespoon. Bottles of 1 pt.

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age about the danger of metastaized cancer, Weinberg points out, han any publicity campaign could ell the public. Yet a recent study of hirty-seven physicians found to have cancer reveals that thirty of hem took no early steps to save themselves from serious involvement. It is, then, says Weinberg, a fallacy that "knowledge of the seripusness of a condition per se is an aid to prevention and a stimulus to seek prompt medical care."

He admits that it's logical to expect informed persons to troop to their doctors at the first warning symptom. But, he observes dryly, "Human behavior is very seldom based on logic. Emotional factors play a greater part." Forty years of practice have convinced him that nost people postpone medical care all they're seriously ill, though fully ware of the risk.

Educational groups of mixed lay ad medical membership get no ampathy from Dr. Weinberg for this efforts to combat serious disease. His final word of advice to hysicians: Don't "encourage . . . . formation of these organizations, such less] take an active part in ten."

### latest Diagnostic Aid: landwriting Analysis

te can tell more than the size of a utient's bank account from his adwriting. For example, says Dr. 4. W. Thewlis of Wakefield, R.I.,



M. W. Thewlis
Sign here for diagnosis

handwriting can reveal a person's emotional condition.

Dr. Thewlis, who claims that graphology is an important diagnostic tool for the physician, reports that samples of handwriting taken at various stages can help plot the progress of treatment. To show how graphology helps spot emotional disturbance, he cites the story of a young woman inmate of a hospital for the mentally ill. Her handwriting showed no evidence of serious illness. Then why was she there?

When he learned that she had been committed, without prior examination, on her husband's lurid account of her condition, Thewlis studied a sample of the husband's handwriting. As a result, he decided that the man was a petentially dangerous paranoiac. Not long after-

## NEW 5-mg. Tablets of

# Cortone'



HEUMATOID ARTHRITIS



ADDISON'S DISEASE



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FOLLOWING BILATERAL ADRENALECTOMY

For accurate adjustment of Maintenance Dosage and for therapy in conditions responding to Low Dosage

#### FLEXIBILITY-

Used alone or in conjunction with the 25-mg. tablets, the new 5-mg. tablets afford greater flexibility in adjusting dosage to the individual patient's requirements. Fluctuations in the natural course of rheumatoid arthritis may be better controlled.

#### ACCURACY-

Permit more accurate establishment of minimum maintenance doses, thus controlling symptoms more closely and further minimizing the incidence of undesirable physiologic effects.

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Prevent waste of CORTONE by more exact correlation between requirement and dosage.

Literature on request

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ward, the husband shot his wife and hildren and committed suicide.

As a geriatrician, Dr. Thewlis inds handwriting analysis especialhelpful. The penmanship of the red, he says, may help a physician eparate the merely senile from the entally unbalanced.

For the past three years, the New England M.D. has been preparing a ook on the medical uses of graphlogy. "The idea is unique in mediine." he says, "but in time I think it will be used more and more."

### Says Hospitals Don't Need Doctor at Helm

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The claim that physicians make beter hospital administrators than nonnt of physicians has been challenged by con- Dr. Lucius W. Johnson, former hosital visitor for the American Colge of Surgeons. A medical degree, points out, is no guarantee of sucs at running a hospital.

> M.D.-administrators rate from lplus to F-minus, as he sees them, t the low grades outnumber the th ones. In an article in The Mod-Hospital, he reports that a surof more than 300 hospitals ws that some of the very best are by doctors—but also some of the

> Selecting four hospitals as "sterexamples of mismanagement," found that three had physicians administrators. Next he checked institutions that were "shining mples of skillful supervision"; in

only one case was the head man a doctor. Box score for M.D.-administrators: one-fifth of the good examples, three-fourths of the bad.

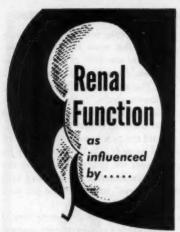
"There is considerable validity," Johnson admits, "to the idea that the doctor, by virtue of his education and training, is best fitted to understand the problems of patients, staff and trustees." But to this theory he opposes the practical fact that not enough doctors are "willing and competent" to handle the job as a whole.

One reason for the spotty record of physician-administrators, according to Lucius Johnson, is their tendency to guide the hospital with one hand and take care of their practice with the other, "in competition with the rest of the staff."

What, then, if not a medical degree, makes for competent administration? "Personality and ability to sell an idea account for 75 per cent of success," Dr. Johnson concludes. "Leadership and understanding of people are more important than educational background."

### Blue Shield Blossoms Out As M.D. Pay Source

The fast-growing importance of Blue Shield as an income source for doctors is evidenced in a recent report from United Medical Service. New York City's local Blue Shield plan. Latest figures indicate that in 1951 about a thousand M.D.'s received more than \$1,000 each from



### Mountain Valley Water

Clinical tests indicate that impaired kidneys function better when naturally pure Mountain Valley Water (with low sodium content) is substituted for ordinary water.

Definite evidence recommends Mountain Valley Water as a physiologic diuretic... to improve kidney function ... in genito-urinary infection ... and for prophylaxis and treatment of urinary calculi.

## Mountain Valley Water

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HOT SPRINGS
MOUNTAIN VALLEY MINERAL WATER Hot Springs, Arkansas
Please send your latest data on clinical use of Mountain Valley Water.
Doctor
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U.M.S. And more than a hund of these got over \$5,000 apiese

Total payments for the year ceeded \$3,600,000, a jump of a 56 per cent over the figure for thus proving that voluntary he insurance now gives substantial port to the medical men who we supported it.

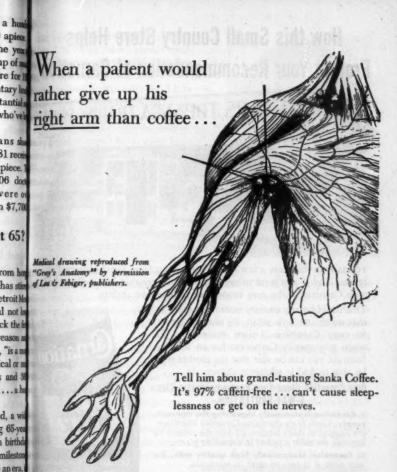
Some 5,200 physicians that this tidy sum. Of these, 181 receifrom \$3,000 to \$5,000 apiece. average take for the 106 downwhose U.M.S. receipts were at \$5,000 came to more than \$7,700.

### Shelve Staff Men at 65? Doctors Disagree

Compulsory retirement from he tal staffs at the age of 65 has stir up a controversy in the DetroitMaical News. In an editorial not la ago, Dr. Dave Sugar struck the blow. "By what rule of reason a common sense," he asked, "is an able to be head of a medical or a gical service at 64 years and M days, and the next day be ... a habeen?"

There is, he maintained, a widifference in vigor among 65-year oldsters; for the sixty-fifth birthd is a "variable and shifting mileston. While in some it postdates an era, many it is but another day in a bury useful life."

The compulsory retirement ite Dr. Sugar pointed out, stems for business and industry, where "the big accelerating waste of our se chanical age is the loss . . . of the who have only by the decree . . .



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The perfect coffee for the patient affected by caffein.



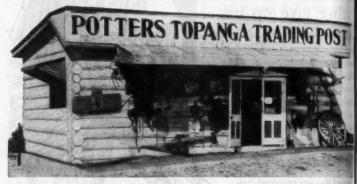


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# How this Small Country Store Helps Protect Your Recommendation of Carnation



YOU'LL FIND this store a few miles up the coast from Santa Monica, California. And if you were to step inside, you'd see that it is well-stocked with Carnation...the only evaporated milk on the shelves

This could be any country store. The point is that no matter how small, it's almost certain to carry Carnation... often exclusively. So when you specify Carnation for an infant's formula, you can be sure that the mother will be able to find it wherever she travels.

## Only Carnation Gives Your Recommendation This 5-WAY PROTECTION

 Carnation is constantly improving the raw milk supply. Cattle from champion Carnation bloodlines are shipped to dairy farmers all over the country to improve the milk supplied to Carnation plants.

2. Cornotion accepts only high quality milk, Rejects milk if it fails to meet its standards.

3. Cernation processes ALL the milk sold under the Carnation label. From cow to can Carnation. Milk is processed—with prescription accuracy—in Carnation's own plants under its own supervision.

4. Carnation quality control continues even AFTER the milk leaves the plant through frequent inspection of dealers' stocks.

5. Carnation Milk is available in virtually every gracery store in every town throughout America.

DOUBLE-RICH in the food values of whole milk FORTIFIED with 400 units

DOUBLE-RICH in the foot values of whole milk FORTIFIED with 400 units of vitamin D per pint HEAT-REFINED for easier digestibility

STERILIZED in the seals

"The Milk Every Doctor Knows"



from Contented Course

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time been relegated to the junk heap." Why, he asked, should medical men allow the industrial pattern to be imposed on them?

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An answer to the editorial has come from Dr. Kenneth B. Babcock, director of Detroit's Grace Hospital, where retirement at 65 is compulsory for staff men: Retirement from the staff needn't end a physician's career, he suggests. "Nobody has taken away the privilege of practicing medicine or surgery and the enjoyment of a full life."

Dr. Babcock maintains that the retirement plan helps "industry, business, and hospitals build for the future," by bringing in new personnel to replace the old. The arbitrary age limit protects such institutions, he says, from anyone who, "in his desire for power or honors, does not know how . . . to grow old gracefully."

He says he discusses this "touchy" abject with his staff in terms of a mothall team. Thus: The man of 65, after having his turn on the first tam, is expected to let younger men arry the ball while he stays on the slelines as coach and consultant. Approached in this way, he insists, have never known a physician to resentful."

# Your City Ready or an A-Bomb?

appose an A-bomb burst over Main , your town, tomorrow morning. Would your local civil defense or-



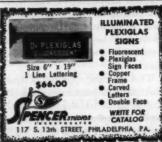
Norvin C. Kiefer Organize, not glamorize, C.D.

ganization be able to cope with the disaster? More important, would you be able to cope with it? While most physicians could be counted on to do their best, chances are, that wouldn't be good enough, as things stand.

That's a frank appraisal of America's medical preparedness, as Dr. Norvin C. Kiefer, director of the health and special weapons defense division of the Federal Civil Defense Administration, sees it. Though state and Federal C.D. units are preparing for 3 million civilian casualties in the event of atomic attack, medical organization at the local level is lagging badly, says Dr. Kiefer. Local leadership, he points out, "must come from the physicians."

While a great many doctors are currently active in civil defense





### HANDITIPS

▶ What nontechnical procedure or device have you found helpful in conducting your practice more efficiently? MEDICAL ECONOMICS will pay \$5-\$10 for original ideas worth passing on to your colleagues. Address Handitip Editor, Medical Economics, Rutherford, N.J. training, Dr. Kiefer feels that in success their activities are misdirectal Many M.D.'s, he says, are interest only in the more "glamorous" to nical aspect of civil defense and as a result, neglecting their local as ualty and first-aid units—the one that must be counted on for ye man's work in the event of enemattack.

"Without doubt," he says, "course in the effects of atomic weapons, it the grim possibilities of biologic warfare, and in the startling properties of nerve gas have the most appeal." But, he adds, the real need in those areas of civil defense orgalization "where a more basic, he somewhat less stimulating, sho goes on."

Kiefer confronts doctors with the question: "Which would you rathe have if an atomic bomb hit you city: a casualty service with lith advanced technical training but to well organized that it could be no bilized within minutes... or a group of highly trained experts in the details of care of radiation sickness and other unusual conditions, who had no concept of total mobilization? Frankly, I'd rather have both conbined in one, but with a choice... I'd far rather have the well-organized group."

To point up the magnitude of civil defense medical needs, he gives this breakdown of the manpowers quirement for a 120-station first-aid setup in a city of a million people: 360 physicians; 240 dentists and veterinarians; 360 nurses; 3,200 first-aid field workers; 12,600 litter

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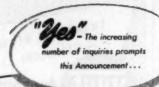
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Camels
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cigarette!



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is still available to practicing physicians, for Professional use, direct from the Lavoris Company at the same original preferential price of \$2.00 per gallon, charges prepaid, remittance and professional card to accompany order.

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For more effective AUREOMYCIN and TERRAMYCIN THERAPY

For controlling NAUSEA. DIARRHEA, etc.

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bearers; 12,200 ambulance personnel, clerks, etc. Total: 29,000!

Supply-wise, the nation is presently equipped to treat fewer than the 2 million living casualties expected in the event of atomic or biological attack, the Federal director reveals. But the stockpiling operation is moving ahead rapidly at Civil Defense Administration warehouses. Of the \$58 million earmarked for C. D. health supplies in 1952, about \$49.5 million has already been spent.

But as soon as the \$58 million has been used up, civil defense authorities will be faced with new supply problems. "Because of assumptions of increased enemy capabilities in the intervening year," says Kiefer, it is now estimated that supply stockpiles should be more than doubled during 1953. If Congress is willing, an additional \$193 million for health supplies will be available by the end of next year. If this money is spent, there will be enough supplies on hand to care for  $3\frac{1}{3}$  million surviving casualties.

But, Kiefer warns, these supplies are expected to last for only the first two weeks after mass enemy attack.

## Do You Enjoy Drinking? That's Fine, But . . .

All except the most narrow-minded will agree that there's no harm in bending an elbow with your colleagues now and then. But alcohol and medical meetings don't always mix smoothly, warns Dr. C. E. Ervin,

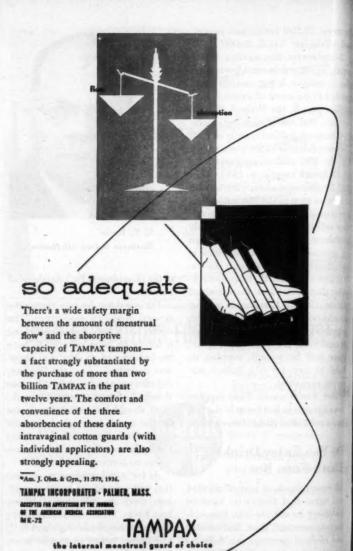


C. E. Ervin
Business before ethylation

of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Academy of Medicine.

For one thing, he says, there's the general public to consider: "The doctor has a right to his inning, but it serves no good purpose to have the behavior of an ethylated physician described . . . at the Wednesday afternoon bridge club." After one shindig he heard a woman remark: "You should have seen the doctor fall flat on his face right before my eyes." So he recommends holding primarily social events in "a place where no laymen are admitted."

As for social drinking in connection with scientific or business meetings, there are still other problems, says Ervin. When the Harrisburg Academy began serving cocktails and dinner before its regular meetings, the idea was a whopping suc-



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cess. "Unfortunately," he reports,
"the attendance at the meetings has
not measured favorably with the attendance at the social hour . . . At
the present rate, it will not be long
before the scientific program is overshadowed by the social hour."

## Time for Blue Shield To Check Its Course?

Is Blue Shield headed in the wrong direction? It's entirely possible, says Dr. John W. Cline, past president of the A.M.A.

Noting an increasing demand for catastrophic coverage, he thinks that "many plans have stressed minor illness to too great an extent."

Mindful of the "many developments we did not foresee," Dr. Cline advises Blue Shield planners not to be dogmatic. "It often surprises me," he says, "to observe the assurance with which certain people express themselves concerning the exact course our plans should follow."

To illustrate his point that it's sometimes necessary to "revise our thinking," Dr. Cline relates the early experience of the California Physicians' Service, which he helped to create. "It began," he recalls, "with the assumption that it was required to produce a variety of coverage . . . It was assumed, also, that a certain premium would cover certain services . . . Before corrections were made, the plan became almost insolvent because the original assumptions had been erroneous. As time passed, it was necessary to limit coverage and increase rates."

The former A.M.A. president says that many other health insurance plans may have to shift course in the face of changing winds. He thinks they will probably find it advisable to stress coverage of major illnesses through a co-insurance feature whereby Blue Shield and the subscriber will each pay part of every

#### HAVE YOU CHANGED YOUR ADDRESS RECENTLY?

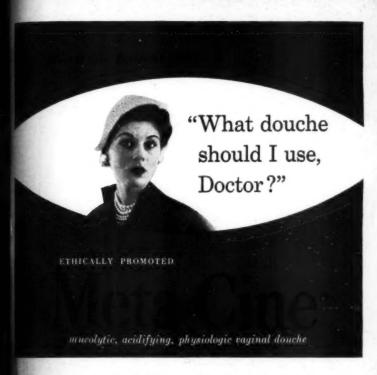
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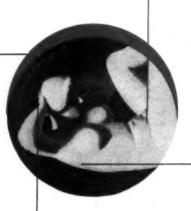
is a safe, soothing douche (pH 3.5) intaining methyl salicylate, eucalyptol, eathol, chlorothymol and PAPAIN to usefy mucus. CITRIC ACID to help store the proper acid pH, discourage stogenic organism, promote normal spinal flora. LACTOSE to feed the hysiologic Doderlein bacilli.

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UPON YOUR REQUEST a free supply of instruction sheets will be sent for your convenience in advising patients on the correct douching technique.

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To kill Trichomonas vaginalis normal vaginal hygiene instantly on contact and to restore

practice has proved an extremely troublesome problem. This is due to the fact that trichomonal infections invariably indicate co-existing abnorfrichomonads are highly susceptible to many drugs in vitro, but their control in actual clinical malities which must also be corrected. The Metasert formula not only contains two essential medicaments to help restore a normal vaginal mucous coagulum, to help control the many difficult phases of this complex syndrome. potent protozoacides-but also contains other vaginal pH and flora, and remove unhealthy

thricin, U.S.P., 0.5 mg., succinic acid, 12.5 mg., sodium lauryl sulfate, 3.0 mg., beta lactose, FORMULA: Each METASERT Vaginal Insert contains phenyl mercuric acetate, 3.0 mg. tyro-857.5 mg., papain, 25.0 mg.

DOSAGE: Following thorough douche with an ethical vaginal douche (preferably Mera CINE®), insert one METASERT high into the vagina morning and night. Continue during menstruation, and until condition has been under control for at least a week. Resume treatment during three following menstrual periods.

SUPPLIED: Bottles of 100 inserts.

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bill. "When one entirely eliminates individual patient responsibility, the difficulties and abuses of any plan multiply," says Dr. Cline.

#### 'Hospital Administrators . Must Adjust to Doctors'

Doctors are "intractable individualists," and hospital administrators
must learn to adjust to that fact.
This, strangely enough, is the verdict of the very people whom you
might expect to resent it: leading
hospital administrators.

In an article in The Modern Hospital, Dr. John Gorrell, director of the hospital administration division of Columbia University's School of Public Health, tells of a recent poll of twenty-five hospital administrators, none of whom was a doctor. Of those queried, twenty-three believed that their staff doctors have different concepts of society" than to other hospital people. Twenty-two said flatly that the chief difference is that "doctors are individuality."

How do physicians "get that my"? Most of the administrators appendix feel that the average doctor mers medicine because he's an individualist to begin with. "The wang person who becomes interested in medicine," explains Dr. Correll, "is often motivated by herowaship [and] admiration for those people who do things alone."

Correll advises all hospital adminitrators to plan their work accordingly. The doctor's individualism, he says, "must not only be recognized but accepted and used in intelligent administration."

He adds: "The discovery and willingness to accept individualism as the outstanding characteristic of the doctor . . . is indeed the direction signpost we need." The administrator, he says, must learn to utilize the physician's "professional and personal traits . . . We [in hospital administration] must do virtually all of the adjusting for the present."

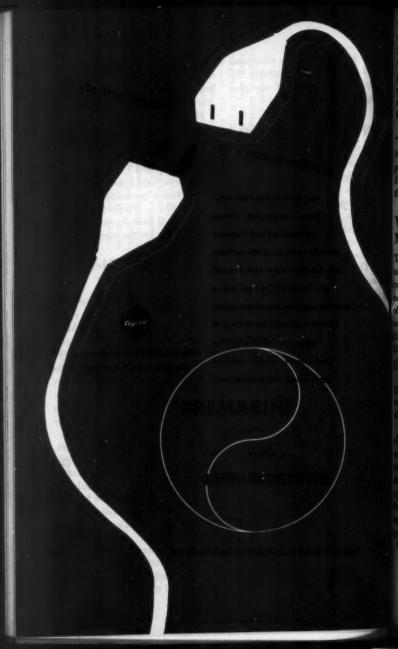
## Why Don't ENT Men Wear Hats? Is It a Trap?

After reading one of the more unusual health surveys of recent years, the editors of the Rhode Island Medical Journal began to see the light.

The survey in question was conducted by Hat Life, a publication representing the hat-making industry, and was read into the Congressional Record by the Congressman from Fairfield County, Conn., "the hat center of the world."

Hat Life, according to its report, asked 100 nose and throat specialists this question: "In your opinion, does a hatless man particularly invite sinus trouble?" Of the twenty-two specialists who replied, fifteen reportedly answered in the affirmative.

Thus enlightened, the Rhode Island journal comments: "We . . . have been undone by one of our local nose and throat men. We never



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bought of going about . . . hatless until we discovered the fact that Dr. swas [doing so] . . . Now we realize that he had a deep-laid diabolical plot . . . He was evidently, by his inister example, leading others to recumulate sinus trouble. Thus he lattened his pocketbook."

The journal concludes by asking, Tim't it just possible that the . . . fiftion nosologists, influenced by their personal friendship for the 'Danbury Hatters,' have been led into talking

through their hats?"

## Want to Buy a Bargain in Medical Equipment?

The doctor's rich uncle (Sam's the name) is willing to pay, in some ass, more than half the cost of a sew X-ray machine or other piece of medical equipment. That's the also pitch that Darton E. Greist of the Professional Equipment Co., we Haven, Conn., offers alert surgal supply salesmen.

With doctors' income taxes at uncedented levels, he advises salesn to remember to sell tax savings

og with their product.

h a recent article in the Journal be American Surgical Trade Aslation, Greist points out that the man who uses this pitch really the physician a favor; for, he as long as the Government conto assume a "surprisingly share of the cost," medical ipment is a rare "bargain."

Uncle Sam doesn't, of course,

make his "contribution" in a lump sum; rather, Greist explains, he kicks in over a ten-year period through the depreciation deductions allowed. Greist points out that by the end of the ten years, the yearly tax savings on a \$5,000 purchase will equal from 35 per cent (on a \$10,000 net income) to 63 per cent (on a \$26,000 net).

#### Medical Families Take to Catastrophic Policy

Enrollment in a catastrophic coverage plan for doctors and their families is moving along at a good clip, reports the journal of the Connecticut State Medical Society. "To, the best of our knowledge," it adds, "such insurance has never before been offered to a medical society

group."

Under an arrangement with the Commercial Insurance Company of Newark, N.J., the plan covers up to \$5,000 in medical expenses incurred by a member doctor or his dependents as a result of accident or sickness. Payments totaling 80 per cent of the actual expense (excluding the first \$500) will be made for medical, surgical, hospital, and nurse services, and "all other therapeutic services and supplies." A doctor and his wife are eligible for the coverage until the age of 70, and their unmarried children are insured until their twenty-third birthday.

Under the group arrangement, the policy costs \$75 a year if a phyfull codeine effect on small codeine dosage

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sician wishes to insure himself and more than one dependent. For a doctor with only one insured dependent the annual rate is \$60, and the cost to a single physician is \$32 yearly.

#### Streamlined Diagnosis Urged by A.H.A. Head

Hospitals must streamline their diagnostic services if they are to provide "the best in medicine," says Dr. Anthony J. J. Rourke, president of the American Hospital Association. They are overcrowded, he points out, partly because certain Blue Cross and Blue Shield benefits "become available to hospitalized patients when they are not available to ambulatory patients."

And because present diagnostic procedures in the hospitals move at a "snail's pace," they are, he goes on, needlessly expensive for both patient and hospital. His solution: a belt-line production" of rapid diagnostic services for ambulatory patients "which will be available to my doctor whether he practices in group or alone."

While doctors would be expected belp develop such stepped-up recedures, they would not be called a to take any short cuts themselves. The "belt-line" concept cannot be applied to that part of diagnosis that avolves the "education, training, experience, and judgment of a qualfied physician," the A.H.A. head points out. But "with purely admin-



Anthony J. J. Rourke Speed up the 'snail's pace'!

istrative techniques in traffic management . . . [we can] apply the most modern methods of rapid transit."

A diagnostic service for out-patients, Dr. Rourke believes, would eliminate "the heavy cost of nursing service around the clock, the heavy expense associated with meals in bed, the expensive telephone service, the operation of elevators, and a host of other expenses." He adds: "In many diagnostic problems, under our present methods, twenty-three hours may be wasted" in a hospital bed "for every hour of professional consideration."

Doctors and hospitals should work out the operational details of any "belt-line" diagnostic service, says Rourke. But, he suggests, the prepayment plans should "add the stim-

#### in penicillin reactions...

## NEW, "remarkably effective" treatment Decholin Sodium and Decholin



Cratifying results are reported. with Decholin Sodium and Decholin a treating penicillin reactions of the most commonly encountered type—with symptoms simulating serum disease. The treatment "has not failed so far in any patient with scrum-sickness type of penicillin musitivity." Most of the patients in this study had been given a variety of other medications without success prior to the successful see of Decholin Sodium and Decholin.

IVMFTOMS: Fever, itching, joint pains, urticaria, edema, hourse or aght throat and other serum-sickness types of penicillin reactions respond promptly to this new therapy—relief is usually complete within an average of four days.

TREATMENT. Subject to adjustment by the physician, a routine schedule is to inject 5 cc. Decholin Sodium intravenously, once daily or every other day (depending on degree of sensitization), also one tablet of Decholin three times daily.

Declarities Sodies: (brand of sodium dehydrocholate) 20% aqueous adution for intravenous injection; ampls of 3 cc., 5 cc. and 10 cc.

Decholin (brand of dehydrocholic acid) Tablets 3½ gr. (0.25 Gm.) is bottles of 100.

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- 1. Printr, L., and Waldman, S.: Postgrad, Med. /1:49 (Inn.) 1952
- 2. Polner, L., and Waldman, S.: Am. Pract. 3:293 (Apr.) 1952.



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#### More State Regulation Of Blue Shield Urged

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The fact that the parent Blue Shield plans were born in a depression doesn't mean that they can survive another bread-line era. It's entirely possible, in fact, that some of the doctor-sponsored health insurance plans now in operation would go bankrupt in the event of a national economic recession.

So says Frank Sullivan, president of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. He urges that the Blue Shield plans hasten to strengthen themselves before a depression and/or the Federal Government gets them.

How can the plans best grow stronger? By "submitting... to state regulation in all states," says Sullivan.

As things stand, he points out, many of the plans operate with "a complete absence of regulation or a minimum of regulation." Four states, he notes, do not regulate Blue Cross-Blue Shield at all; and in forty states the "regulation varies from adequate to inadequate." This means, in many cases, that the plans are not required to have cash reserves that would protect the public in the event of a depression; nor, in states where there is inadequate regulation, do the plans' contracts and

practices "meet the tests of law which are met by the various insurance companies performing a similar service."

Why is state regulation of health insurance especially important at this time? Because, says Sullivan, some of the prepay plans are operating on an interstate basis—and that makes them subject to the McCarran Act. Under this Federal statute, the Government can take charge of the plans that cross state lines if there's "insufficient regulation at the state level," says the insurance man. So by not encouraging state control of their affairs, the health insurance plans are "inviting the Federal Government to come in."

Though Blue Shield people will recoil at the sound of the word "regulation," they have nothing to fear, according to Sullivan. State regulation "need not be oppressive and constrictive," he says; certain Blue Shield plans already under full state regulations "are excellent proof of that fact."

#### Escalator Schedule Curbs House Call Pleas

A fee schedule that makes patients think twice before making unreasonable requests for house calls has been adopted by Fredericksburg (Va.) doctors. Its chief feature: an allowance for steep increases that can boost the fee for inconvenient house calls to \$15 or more.

The minimum for office calls is

# Diarrhea? Diarrhea? Sure, IT IS ONLY A SYMPTOM ... BU

## The Patient Clamors for Relief





Arobon contains no chacolate; yet, when stirred into milk, it makes a palatable drink of chocolate-like flavor. Adult dosage, 2 level table-spoonfuls in 4 oz. of milk every three or four hours. Children, 1 level tablespoonful in 4 oz. of milk.

#### ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

Smith, A. E., and Fischer, C. C.: The Use of Carob Flour in the Treatment of Disarches in Infants and Calidren, J. Pediat. 35:422 (Oct.) 1949. Kaliski, S. R., and Mitchell, D. D.: Treatment of Disarches with Carob Flour, Texas State J. Med. 46:675 (Sept.) 1930. Andrews, H. S.: The Use of Carob

Andrews, H. S.: The Use of Carob Plose in Gastro-Intestinal Disturbances, J. Kentucky State H.A. 49:279 (July) 1951. Arobon, with its high efficacy in the management of diarrhea, meets the patient's demand for rapid relief.

Because of its high content of pectin, lignin and hemicellulose (22%), Arobon—made from specially processed carob flour—exerts powerful water-binding, toxin-adsorbing and demulcent influences within the bowel. As a result, subjective relief is quickly experienced, and stools begin to thicken and consolidate in a matter of hours.

In nonspecific diarrheas, Arobon serves well as the sole medication—in all age groups. In infectious dysenteries when specific chemotherapeutic or antibiotic agents may be required, it provides valuable adjuvant therapy, reducing the time required for recovery by as much as two-thirds.<sup>1</sup>

Plowright, T. R.: The Use of Carob Flour (Arobon) is a Controlled Series of Infant Diarrhea, J. Pediat. 39:16 (July) 1951.

Arobon is available in five ounce bottles through your local pharmacy.

THE NESTLE COMPANY, INC., White Plains, New York

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The is sencies collect ( \$3; for daytime house calls, \$4. Then the climb begins. Fees for house calls at night rise from \$5 between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. to exactly double that amount—\$10—between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m. Nor do these cover any medication or special procedures.

The schedule also includes some extras to discourage needless holiday calls and time-consuming visits to distant points. For example, a visit at 3 A.M. on Sunday to a patient living ten miles out of town would bring this bill:

Manage Casas Lynna.	
Minimum for early-morning	
house calls	\$10
Additional fee for Sundays	Habi
or holidays	1
Mileage for country calls, at	
50¢ per mile one way	5
Total	\$16

Does this fee fence protect physicians from thoughtless demands on their time? Says Dr. D. W. Scott Jr., secretary of the local medical society: "Definitely, yes."

## Court Supports M.D.'s On Fund Raising

Medical societies in two states have mently spoken out in behalf of independent status for all health and welfare agencies. And, for good measure, a court of law has chimed

The issue at stake: Whether these species should have the right to collect their own funds or be submerged in a united fund to conduct



Percy E. Hopkins

Wants free fund raising

a single solicitation. Resolutions reaffirming the agencies' right to operate independently have come from:

1. Illinois, where doctors urged that the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and other independent national health and welfare organizations "continue to possess complete freedom of action in raising the funds needed to carry on their works"; and

2. Missouri, where medical men feel that "the concentrated attack of [these] foundations upon dreaded diseases would be seriously threatened if they were required to become subordinated to a federated or joint fund."

Dr. Percy E. Hopkins of Illinois sums up the issue as follows: "If health and welfare agencies can be

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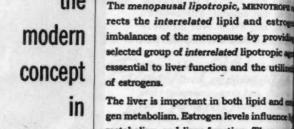
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the modern concept in menopausal therapy...



The liver is important in both lipid and as gen metabolism. Estrogen levels influence, metabolism and liver function. Therapy a MENOTROPE is therefore directed against as mon physiologic denominator of the disease often seen in menopausal patients.

Metabolic reorganization with MENOR therefore, provides a fundamentally at therapeutic basis for management of the manag

#### indications

Menopausal symptoms unresponsive to routine and therapy; diabetes or hepatogenic hyperglycenis a menopause; serum lipid disturbances (abnormal plan lipid/cholesterol ratio) and fatty liver or atherate tendency associated with the menopause.

Menotrope tablets

menopausal lipotrosic

relief through lipotropic-estrogen control

formula: Each tablet of MENOTROPE contains Chile tartrate 30.00 mg.; Estrotate (estradiol-3-trimetivism 0.33 mg.; Folic Acid 0.46 mg.; Vitamin B<sub>13</sub> U.S.P. LS m

dosage: One to three tablets daily.

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Meanwhile, in Montgomery County, Ohio, a common pleas court has given substantial backing to the two medical society resolutions by upholding the right of the American Cancer Society to conduct an independent solicitation in the city of Dayton. The court ruled that a Dayton ordinance against any fund raising other than that of the city Community Chest drive was unconstitutional.

## Is One Flight Too Much In an Emergency?

When a medical society maintains an emergency-call service, are individual doctors automatically relieved of all responsibility, even for emergencies that are close at hand?

This question came up recently in cliff-dwelling Manhattan, when the New York County medical society received complaints that doctors were refusing emergencies one or two floors away in their own apartment buildings. In one case, a patient died of a heart attack while neighbors sought in vain to get any one of several doctors in the building.

To avoid similar incidents and the adverse publicity that accompanies them, the New York society is now wging doctors to handle personally any emergencies in their apartment houses. If a case calls for special care, the doctor is advised to stay with the patient and do his best until an ambulance or another physician arrives.

#### 'Free-Care-for-Aged' Backers Woo Doctors

The long-expected drive to provide "free" hospitalization for about 7 million Social Security beneficiaries is on in earnest. No less than three identical bills advocating Federal Security Administrator Ewing's plan for the aged are now awaiting Congressional committee action. It will come as no surprise to doctors that among the bills' sponsors are two gentlemen named Murray and Dingell.

Their proposed legislation, which follows to a letter the plan put forth by Mr. Ewing and endorsed by President Truman last year, would provide sixty days' free hospitalization a year for 5.5 million persons over 65 years of age and for 1.5 million wives, widows, and orphans who are covered by Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. The cost of the program, put at about \$200 million for the first year, would be paid out of Social Security's surplus account.

When Ewing first discussed his plan last August, he made an effort to reconcile medicine's rank-and-file to the idea. The legislation's latest sponsors have, in turn, practically swamped the nation's doctors with

#### Edrisal: "an entirely adequate

substitute for ordinary doses of codeine...'

(Am. J. Obst. & Gynec. 61:1366, 1951)

#### but Edrisal contains no narcotics!

Each 'Edrisal' dose (2 tablets) contains:  'Benzedrine' Sulfate	5 mg.
Acetylsalicylic acid	5 gr. 5 gr.

please note: The color of the 'Edrisal' tablet is being changed from white to blue-green.

Edrisal relieves pain and the depression that magnifies pain

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'Edrisal' & 'Benzedrine' T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

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their solicitude. Originally, Ewing emphasized that eligible patients could enter a hospital only upon the recommendation of a physician, who would have complete control over the hospital admission.

To this, Messrs. Murray and Dingell add soothingly: "Doctors will be free to recommend hospitalization... without having to worry about whether or not the patient can afford to pay the hospital bill. The doctor will also stand a much better chance to collect his own bills promptly and in full once the hospital bill, biggest item in medical care costs, is out of the way."

#### Have You Ever Seen A Hospital Bill?

Inexperienced patients who expect their hospital bill to include only charges for room and board and nurse service are in for a rude awakening, says Dr. D. G. Miller Jr. of Morgantown, Ky. In fact, if the average M.D. were to see a breakdown of his patients' hospital bills, he too would be shocked. Reason: Many bills are padded with extrasthat are ridiculously overpriced, says the Kentucky physician.

A few examples of such extras that have come to Miller's attention:

f 10 to 25 cents for two aspirin

¶\$10 for glucose, which costs about "\$2 per 1,000 cc.";

\$20 for cast materials worth "less than \$5";

¶\$45 for use of the cystoscopy room:

¶ \$15 to \$25 for local procaine anesthesia;

§ \$10 for pathological examination of the "specimen removed at circumcision" of a newborn baby.

"At the rate that some of our hospitals charge now," says Miller, "patients [pay] as much for a soapsuds enema as . . . for an intravenous injection of the same amount." (An enema ought to be cheaper, thinks the Kentucky-G.P., since the patient "returns most of it . . . with interest.")

Miller's findings show that the guilty hospitals seem to bilk patients more on drugs than anything else. "One hospital," he says, "makes a profit of approximately \$100,000 a year from the drug room alone."

Not only must the hospital patient often pay for drugs he doesn't need; he must nearly always pay for more than he gets, says Miller. An example: "If penicillin is ordered, the patient is charged with a 10 cc. vial, regardless of whether he receives one or more doses. This penicillin remains on the ward and may be used to supply two or three doses to the next patient, who is also charged with a 10 cc. vial."

Even the hospital services of M.D.'s are not, he adds, always exempt from this kind of inflation. He has found particularly blatant examples of overcharges in hospital anesthesiology, pathology, and X-ray departments. "Too often," he reports,

X-ray procedures cost as much as they would if a "radiologist [had] done them in his own office and furnished all the materials plus the interpretation." Yet when the patient has paid for his hospital X-rays, he "is still required to pay for interpretation."

The problem of hospital overcharges is a very real one for every private practitioner, Miller warns. Reason: The patient is interested only in the total cost of his illness; and for the "high medical costs" on his hospital bill, he habitually blames his physician.

Dr. Miller gives an example from his own experience with a young girl who was injured in an automobile accident. "She had a right hemiparesis [plus] a contusion and concussion," he reports, "and I feared a sub-arachnoid hemorrhage. She was hospitalized so that she might be immediately available to a neurosurgeon. She remained two days and nights in a ward for which the daily rate was \$7.50; yet her hospital bill was \$42.50, not including the X-rays." Miller admits he was at a loss for words when his patient asked him about the bill. "How can you explain such charges to a patient who received no services other than board and room while she was there?" he asks.

The average physician is not free of responsibility for hospital overcharges, he points out, since "many of us do not examine our patients' bills to see what they have been charged for." And there is one type



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#### a NEW local anesthetic

A potent, short-acting local anesthetic, producing on injection, a more pumps, intense and extensive anesthetis than equal concentrations of proceins hybridal produced by the control of the control of

(1) Hanson, I. R. and Hingson, R. A., Corrent tearches in Anesthesia and Analgesia, 29:134 (May-June) 1998.



ASTRA PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, INC. WORCESTER, MASS. U.S.A.

\*U.S. Patent No. 2,441,499

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#### effectively suppress objectionable odors

Well known for its unique ability to deodorize foul-smelling lesions—when applied topically, Chloresium Chlorophyll provides an effective solution to a particularly distressing odor problem when administered orally. In a recent study¹ on colostomy patients, it was found that "within forty-eight hours there was a striking reduction in objectionable odor, to the gratification of not only the patients themselves but also of staff members and other patients in the ward and adjoining beds."

Initial dosage of two tablets four times daily, then one tablet four times daily, is usually sufficient to control bed-pan or colostomy odors.

in mouth, breath and body odors, Chloresium's concentrated highly purified water-soluble chlorophyll provides simple, economical, yet effective deodorization. Prescribe Chloresium Tablets whenever odor control is indicated. Average dose one tablet daily.

supplied: boxes of 30 tablets, bottles of 100 and 1,000.

1. Weingarten, M., and Payson, B.: Deodorization of Colostomies with Chlorophyll, Rev. Gastrofaterol. 18:602, 1951.

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#### he didn't realize



that unusual strain...
caused muscle pain

Arthralgen arthroposic Unquest

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of doctor, he adds, who is more secously to blame than most. He is the man "who literally practice[s] out [his] bag." By making use of the hopital for all his "physical facilities he helps increase the cost of medicare, says Miller, "by adding to hapital overhead."

#### Color Lines Vanishing For Negro Doctors

"The barriers of segregation arbreaking down."

Thus does Dr. Franklin C. Ms Lean, secretary of National Medic Fellowships, Inc., summarize the outlook for Negroes in medicine. It basing his optimism on an authoritative report covering the past at years, he reveals that:

¶ There were 143 Negro medical students in forty-three "white" schools in 1949-50—an increase of 318 per cent in ten years;

There are 190 Negro certified medical specialists today, as against ninety-three in 1947;

¶ There are sixty Negro Fellor of the American College of Surgo today, as against none five years ag

"Negroes," says McLean, "may found in increasing numbers on the staffs of hospitals, as students in segregated medical schools, and their faculties. Of special significance is the change in several Southern universities . . . More and non-non-Negro hospitals and teaching centers are accepting Negroes as in ternes, residents, and staff physicians and surgeons." A recent survey in Chicago, he reports, shows the

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Before Use of Riasol



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More and more physicians are prescribing deep acting RIASOL to reach the deeper cutaneous lesions of psoriasis. Although mercury is an effective alterative, ordinary ointments and lotions fail to bring this drug in actual contact with the deeper layers of the epidermis.

The mercurial content of RIASOL is saponaceous, that is chemically combined with soaps. Like soap itself, it is detergent and penetrates the horny layers of the stratum corneum. This keratolytic action, combined with the alterative effect of saponaceous mercury, accounts in part for the remarkable therapeutic results obtained with RIASOL.

Actual clinical tests proved that RIASOL cleared up or greatly improved the skin lesions of psoriasis in 76% of all cases treated in a controlled clinical group.

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Please send me professional literature and generous clinical package of RIASOL.

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## From where I sit



Whitey Sure
"Rang the Bell"

Telephone woke me out of a sound sleep last Friday about eleventhirty. "This is Whitey Fisher out on River Road," says a voice. "I just wanted to tell you how much I like this week's Clarion."

"Thanks, Whitey," I told him.
"But why in blazes call to tell me
at this time of night?" "Simple,"
he says, "your paper boy just delivered it a short while ago. Been
waiting for it all evening."

Next day, Buzzy Wilson tells me he delivered Whitey's paper late because he stayed for the school dance and thought it would be OK to drop it off on his way home.

From where I sit, I can't blame Whitey for his joke. He was just reminding me we owe other people the same respect we expect from them. Since I'm always talking about the other fellow's rights—like his right to enjoy a glass of beer and his right to practice his profession without interference, it was only fair that Whitey should "wake me up" to his right to get his copy of the Clarion on time.

Joe Marsh

Copyright, 1962, United States Brewers Foundation

between thirty and forty Negroes are serving on the medical staffs of eleven non-Negro hospitals.

Although the trend is encouraging, Dr. McLean points out that Negroes are a long way from having proportional representation. "If Negro students were enrolled in medicine in proportion to their number in the population, there would be approximately 2,600 in training in stead of the 700 at present," he say.

In its efforts to increase the Ne gro's stake in medicine, National Medical Fellowships has made a record number of awards for 1952-53, to help colored students in medical schools and pre-medical course. Additional awards provide for the training of Negro specialists in dematology, internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, ophthalmology, orthopedics, pediatrics, psychistry, radiology, and surgery.

#### Supermarkets Click With Drug Sales

Drug products are among the map popular and profitable items in large food markets, according to the training food markets, according to the training food markets, according to the training food state of the leading food state now carry headache remedies, fast aid supplies, laxatives, cold residues, and a host of other products formerly found only in drugstores.

And the consumer public loves, as witness the \$340 million worth of drugstore items sold by food makets in 1951. The sale of drug items, which get a high 30 per cent makets.

the po



No other hypotensive product combines such high efficacy with so much safety as Veratrite in the treatment of mild or moderate hypertension.

The full in blood pressure is gradual and prolonged. Subjectively, the patient's well-being is restored by relieving headache, dizziness and easy fatigue.

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CASE 36 Benign Essential Hypertension

History of headaches and transient ankle edema for 5 years, E.P. 180/110 on first examination, no other pathology. Varatrite therapy prescribed, I tabule £i.d., continued for 1 year.

Considerable improvement of subjective symptoms. Fall in R.P. to an average of 136/80. Complete absence of toxicity.

Each tabule contai Whole-powdered Vers Viride. 40 C.S.R.\* Units 1 grain

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#### IN MILD AND MODERATE HYPERTENSION

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up, represents about 2 per cent of the total sales in the big market, the grocers' journal reports. This is said to be an enormous sales volume for one class of product in the foot field. And the future, says the Progressive Grocer, looks even mon bullish.

How do druggists feel about the turn of events? According to the journal, they were alarmed at first, but they've found that the food stores are not too great a three, since the food people find it profitble to handle only the two or three hundred fastest sellers. That leave nearly 50,000 items (and more than 95 per cent of total sales) for the drugstores.

#### Neglected Executives Now Offered Medical Aid

Strange as it may seem, the American executive is among the "medically underprivileged." This, at least, is the opinion of New Yorks Madison Foundation for Biochemical Research, which has set up a preventive medical service for business men.

Medically speaking, explains Sauuel Markel, chairman of the foundation, the average business executive is not as well off as the average industrial worker. So the executive "dies nearly six years sooner than his employe." This, says Markel, "represents a staggering annual loss to American business."

The diagnostic unit that will give yearly checkups to executives is the Fanny Markel Medical Group,

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Composition: crude Norwegian cod liver oil, lanolin, zinc oxide, bismuth subgallate, balsam peru, cocoa butter base. No narcotic or anesthetic drugs to mask rectal disease. Boxes of 12 foil-wrapped suppositories.

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affiliate of the Madison Foundation
It has a staff of fourteen physician in all fields of medicine, as well a complete laboratory and medicine facilities. A checkup will cost for regardless of the number of service required. The diagnostic service which has been approved by the New York County medical society is being offered to business firms a group basis.

The function of the medical group however, will be purely diagnostic Executives who need treatment will be referred to their own physician.

#### Medical Students Become Family Health Advisers

Some eighty students at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine are now getting what amount to on-the-job training in family medicine by acting as "family health advisers." Each student who elects this course is assigned to a particular family during his first year in medical school and, if possible, continus with this family till graduation.

By spending about six hours a month with the family, the student gets to see its members not only in the hospital and clinic but—just a important—in the home. And he get to know its economic and psychological as well as its health problems. The value of the program, say its sponsors, is that the student becomes familiar with family problems gradually, rather than having them thrust upon him all at once when he enters private practice.

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Lift the depressed patient out of himself

A safe, two-fold lift for the convalencent, the aged, and the patient with psychic fatigue - in palatable Elixi r Gerone.

Two-fold because Gerone provides dextroemphetamine sulfate, the antidepressant of choice ... more potent 1, 2, 3 and less toxil 4,5 ... plus vitamin supplementation, to combat nytritional insdequacy. Each reaspoonful (\$ ca) of Gerone contains: dextro-amphetalaine suitale, 2.0 mg.; thiamine hydrochloride, 2.0 his nicotinamide, 10.0 mg.; riboflavin, 0.5 mg.; pyridoxine hydrothloride 0.5 mg.; calcium pantothenate, 1.0 mg.

Usual Dosage: One or two teaspoonfuls (5-10 cc.) three times daily immediately after meals.

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I. Myseron, A. J. Nerv. and Menr. Dis. 103:798 Jamet 1547.

Jamett, S. E.: Eye, Ear, Nose and Toroat Membhy 23:19 (Janusry) 1590.

J. Schules, J. W., Hed, E. C.; Bacher, J. A. Jr.; Javener, W. S., and Tainter, M. D.: J. Friarman, du, and Exper. Therap, 71:62-74 (Jan.) 1941. 4. Indibassow, D., and Painter, R. S. M. Clin. J. Chem. E. P. J. 120; Steptember 1949. Gehrie, E. P. J. 120; Steptember 1949. Sant J. Med. 49:279 (Feb. 1) 1949.



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Prompt, Continued Control of Pain is one reason it's "FOILLE First in First Aid" in treatment of BURNS, MINOR WOUNDS, LACERATIONS, ABRASIONS...

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rhen, insessinal cramps, or any amouth murcle sparm, HVC has proven its offectiveness over many years of usage. middle- to low-income groups) understand that they cannot expect treatment from their adviser, since he is a "doctor in training" (this term is thought preferable to "medical student"). If a family has a regular physician, his approval and cooperation are sought before the student is assigned.

How do the students like the idea? When the course was first offered to the university's entering class in 1949, more than half the 125 class members applied for it—even though it was pointed out that the student would have to spend a great deal of his free time visiting the family. At first, only fifteen of the highest ranking students could be accepted, but last year the course was enlarged to accommodate forty new first-year health advisers.

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Evidence of student endorsement may be found in the comments of some of the family health advisen themselves. Said one after his first year with a family:

"I feel that this experience has given me some needed confidence in . . . establishing a professional relationship with people."

Said a second-year man:

"In the hospital... many of the doctors... take an impersonal viewpoint of their patients and treatthem as some inanimate object... The doctor will... completely ignore the patient, not tell him what his trouble is or endeavor to allay his fears. Therefore, many patients work up strong apprehensions. The student, being taught in [such an] environment, naturally is molded to it by



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hay fever and the common cold

- reduces edema and congestion in the bronchi and upper respiratory mucosa relaxes spastic bronchial musculature.
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the time [he enters practice] he then doesn't know how to hander patient, especially in a country community where he is not working has hospital. This situation can be redied to a great extent by the type experience... we are now having.

The program has its critics, of course. Some, for instance, think that the students are assuming to much responsibility too soon. But sponsors of the course report that the student advisers have shown a very keen sense of their own limitations." Every doctor, they add, must sooner or later learn to say "I don't know" without undermining his patient's confidence.

At Pennsylvania, the consensus seems to be that the sooner a student learns this, the better.

## When They Ask You, 'What's New?'

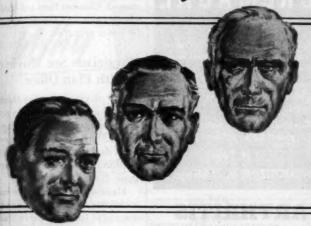
If you've been a frequent guest speaker at medical meetings, you've probably been bombarded by away paper reporters with the question, "What's new?" Sometimes it's ahad one to answer in a few simple work. But for physician-speakers in Cohrado these days, the question so longer brings on a fit of stammering for they have the answer ready.

Stealing a march on the reporter. Colorado's medical society now als guest speakers to consider the ultiquitous question before newshark get around to it. Some weeks in alvance of a meeting, each speakers ceives a form on which he is said to summarize his paper in "lay last."





## .. the best is yet to be



For those approaching middle life, the years ahead can be the best — provided normal metabolic functions are safeguarded. In such interrelated disorders as atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus, and liver disease, the clinical findings are likely to include abnormal fat metabolism (with accompanying deposition of cholesterol) and abnormal capillary fragility.

Prophylaxis against these threats to the older patient may be established and maintained with VASCUTUM.

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Relieves itching rapidly, in dermatoses, exanthemata, allergic rashes insect bites, poison ivy.

Special water miscible base forms a pliable protective coating . . . Flesh finted.

Calamine 10% ... benzocaine 1% ... phenol 0.5% ... menthol 0.25%.

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BUFFINGTON'S, INC. Worcester B. Mass., U.S.A. guage" and to list "anything new."
The form is then returned to the planning committee, so that a preserve release can be prepared. If a reporter wants to know more about the subject, a follow-up interview is a ranged. Chances then are that bother reporter and the physician will be better prepared.

#### Physicians See Movie of Health Plan Office

Many physicians may think that their Blue Shield offices do nothing more than write checks. Happily, they do write checks, but they do a great deal more—as hundreds of California physicians are learning these days.

Members of that state's medical society are currently getting a bind's-eye view (or, more precisely, a camera's-eye view) of their health plan, the California Physicians' Service, at work. Through the median of a new motion picture, doctors in fifty-eight California counties are being taken into the plan's offices to see how it processes and pays some 65,000 claims a month.

A good part of the forty-minute film is devoted to showing what happens to a doctor's claim once it clears the C.P.S. mail room, The claim is traced, step by step, through the identification, medical, and accounting departments to the payment section.

A portion of the film is devoted, as well, to the history of an imaginary but typical C.P.S. subscriber. This gives the C.P.S. peoples

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Your patients on restricted diets will appreciate the delicious rye flavor of Ry-Krispmost often prescribed as the bread in allergy diets.

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No Wheat ...

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FREE SERVICES — Wheat-free, egg-free, milk-free, diagnostic diets; 14-day food diary. Each available in pads for patient use. For sample copies, write: Ralston Purina Company, Nutrition Service, St. Louis 2, Mo.

chance to pass along some helpful hints on doctor-patient relations. One of the problems the motion picture takes up, for example, is how to discuss balance charges with patients who are over the plan's income ceiling. Here, in an excerpt from the dialogue of the film, is how this problem in doctor-patient relations might ideally be solved:

PATIENT: Doctor, your receptionist said I should talk to you about your fee because I am over the income ceiling.

DOCTOR: Yes, I see you've indicated [on the C.P.S. form] that your income is more than \$4,200.

PATIENT: Yes. My husband and I both work. Neither of us makes more than \$4,200 separately, but together we do.

EXAMPLE 1 DOCTOR: About how much do you estimate your combined income is PATIENT: Well, I earn \$200 month and my husband makes \$300.

DOCTOR: That's \$500 per month, or about \$6,000 a year. (Pause.) I'll probably submit a bill to you for part of my fee. You understand that C.P.S. fees are not full payment for persons over the \$4,200 ceiling?

PATIENT: Yes, I understand that Can you tell me how much you will charge me?

DOCTOR: I can't say exactly forthis operation until I've completed the surgery. The operation may be minor or radical. We hope it will be minor. Depending on the surgery, my bill to you, in addition to what I receive from C.P.S., may be from \$25 to about \$100.

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is an active choleretic and cholagogue. It thins the bile and keeps it moving. Corrects biliary stasis. Dose, I tablespoonful in cold water p.c.

#### TABLOGESTIN

Tablets of Chologestin, 3 tablets equivalent to 1 tablespoonful, Convenient for relief of chronic cholocystitis and chollithiasis. Dose, 3 tablets with water.

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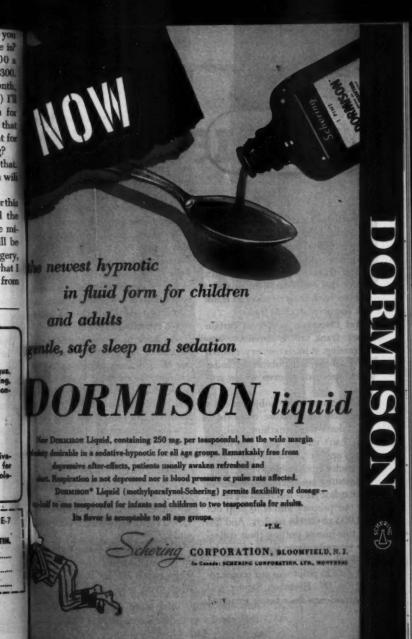
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### Momo from the Problisher

 Medicine's problems can seldom be solved behind closed doors. But they are often solved by frank and open discussion.

The pages of MEDICAL ECONOMICS reflect this belief—and by design. For we have long considered frank talk our chief stock in trade.

Yet to certain people at certain times, frank talk is inevitably embarrassing. Almost every month we're asked not to publish particular facts, opinions, or even whole articles.

Sometimes we're subjected to a good deal of pressure from those who "don't want anything said," or who "can't see why you want to stir things up," or who'd "like to protect the doctor from publicity."

Resisting such pressure is one of our hardest jobs—but resist we must. For our primary aim is to help our 134,000 physician-readers. And doing this means putting their collective interests above those of any individual.

A case in point was our recent report on Dr. Hermann Sander and his experience since being acquitted of an alleged mercy killing. Plent of people urged us to drop this prect, among them the officers of a state and county medical society and Dr. Sander himself. Yet we became convinced that the professional issues involved were of legitimal interest to doctors everywhere, we went ahead with the story.

We went ahead, too, with an May article on Dr. Andrew C. Iv, despite vigorous objections from some of his friends. His sponsorable of the secret drug Krebiozen raise issues that, in our opinion, were important to all doctors—and hence worth reporting candidly.

We have to override similar objections almost every time we probe one of medicine's trouble spots-for example, fee splitting. We don't like being obliged to offend people awand then (sometimes they're god friends). But only if we print facts as we see them can we fulfill the true purpose of an independent prosional magazine.

Such a magazine, it's often sub, can stimulate a good deal more constructive action than either viewers with-alarm outside the profession or viewers-with-equanimity inside the ranks.

But constructive action is possible only when the truth is not varnished when words are not minced; and when every side is given its say.

-LANSING CHAPMAN

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